THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 83

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : $12 00
" " per week : : : : : 25
To news-dealers, per copy : : : : : 3
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : 5 00

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : $1 50
" " each additional insertion : : : 1 00
" " one week : : : : : : 4 00
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" " three weeks : : : : : : 7 00
" " one month : : : : : : 8 00

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☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

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As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : $5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : 4 00
Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A. M. 5628.

1st Tishri, 30th September.....1867.
1st Cheshvan, 30th October.....
1st Kislev, 29th November.....
1st Tebeth, 29th December.....
1st Shevah, 28th January.....1868.
1st Adar, 29th February.....
1st Nisan, 29th March.....
1st Iyar, 28d April.....
1st Sivan, 28d May.....
1st Tammuz, 21st June.....
1st Av, 20th July.....
1st Elul, 19th August.....

Ash Wednesday, 6th March.....1867.
Maundy Thursday, 18th April.....
Good Friday, 19th April.....
Easter Sunday, 21st April.....
Ascension, 30th May.....
Pentecost, 9th June.....
St. Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY. 1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 5. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 2d Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. P. Seely, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ahrens, W. M.; H. D. Wood ard, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month, at Front street. John A. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENT Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS.

EUREKA Connell, No. 2. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASPIRIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarsh.·.; Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th, No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 33d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K.·.h, 30th, No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 33d, M.·. W.·.; William Y. Clrode, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Camalo, 33d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

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"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

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—AND—
REPAIRING,
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PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS
246 Second Street,
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The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.

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G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.

H. F. HECKERT, Western Agent, Cincinnati

E. D. COBB, Agent
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I WILL Lease, as administrator of Christopher J. Field, dec'd, his Home Place—the place of the said Field, and the Plantation known as the Content Place. These Plantations are in the county of Bolivar, Miss., and in fine condition for cultivation, having been cultivated for years past. There is a new and fine Circular Saw-Mill on the Home Place, for Sale.

For further information apply to me at Bourbon county, Ky., or to Dr. E. J. Field, on the premises. E. J. FIELD,
oct9 Adm'r C. J. Field, dec'd.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
No. 233 Main Street,
CLAY BUILDING.
ap6 d&wly

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS,
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

LAWYERS.

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 9, Third Story, Titus Block. oct2 tf

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Memphis, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn. ses6.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,
Attorneys at Law
HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh8

S. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Yazoo, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec8 1yr

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S. STERNBERG & CO.,
WESTERN AND VIRGINIA
Tobacco Agency,
Dealers in Imported and Domestic
CIGARS,
No. 310 Front Street,
MEMPHIS.
oct2 6m

HENDERSON OWEN, late of Brown & Owen. S. F. MCNUTT, late of McNutt, Trotter & Bailey. J. L. VERSER, late of Verser & Hatchett.

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RECEIVING, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, No. 14 Monroe street.

☞ Billing Cotton, Tobacco, or other Produce, consigned to us, insured, unless otherwise instructed. Bagging, Rope and other supplies furnished at the lowest market prices. oct6-tf

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Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
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☞ Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished.

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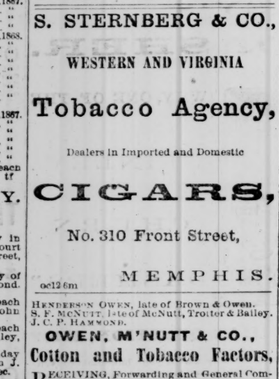

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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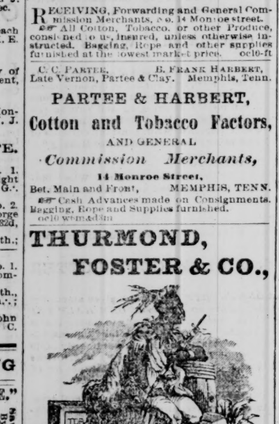
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn se21



IN offering OUR BITTERS to the Southern Public, we have no hesitancy in asserting their superiority over any Northern product in our markets. In their devisement they are purely Southern—compounded with a special adaptitude to the various types of stomacic derangements prevalent in our climate.

It is a gentle stimulant to the system after undergoing a severe illness.

It is a cure for Dyspepsia.

It assists Digestion.

It cures Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.

It is a preventive for Chills and Fevers.

It is an invaluable companion for person traveling at all seasons of the year.

It is a HOME enterprise, and possesses true merit.

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FRANKLIN JOB OFFICE
15 West Court Street,
Will execute all orders for
Printing
IN THE BEST STYLE, AND AS
LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN MEMPHIS.
Orders are Respectfully Solicited.

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Tendering our services to our old friends and the public generally for the transaction of any business pertaining to a Banking Exchange Collection or Real Estate office.

We are, very respectfully,
WM. H. TRIGG & CO.

P. S.—We have abstract of Real Estate Records, of Cooper Co.; Original Entries, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgments, Wills, Decrees, etc., showing condition of title to all the Real Estate in the County. W. H. T. & CO.
oct2

Notice.

State of Tennessee, County of Shelby.

TAKE NOTICE, that at the December term of the Probate Court of Shelby county, to be held at the Court-room in Memphis on the first Monday in December, 1867, I will apply for Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. M. E. Watson, deceased.

MARY PATTERSON.
E. S. Lee, Attorney. no1 law3w

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

OUR NATIONAL BANKS.

LETTER FROM JAY COOKE, THE BANKER.

The Origin of the National Banking System.

The Present Position of the Banks.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, October 11, 1867.

Dear Sir: Permit us to ask you to give, at your leisure, answers to the following questions:

I. What was the origin of the national banking system?

II. What is the character of the national bank currency?

III. What is your reply to those who claim that the Government could and should save the eighteen millions of annual interest now paid on the United States bonds deposited by the national banks to secure their circulation, by retiring the three hundred millions of national bank notes, and issuing a like amount of greenbacks instead?

IV. What is the present position of the national banks?

V. How and wherein is the national banking system superior to the old United States Bank or the State bank system?

VI. Why should the national banking system be perpetuated?

It seems strange that such a lack of information as to the origin, condition, objects and merits of the national banking system should prevail all over our land, and we are convinced that if the system were better understood by politicians of all parties they would cease endeavoring to damage it by drawing it into the vortex of political strife. As you have been identified with the national banking system from the beginning, we have taken the liberty of submitting to you the above inquiries, believing that your replies to them would furnish much of the information needed by the people. Very truly yours,

A. H. MOSS,
President First National Bank, Sandusky.
L. S. HUBBARD,
Prest. Second National Bank, Sandusky.
To JAY COOKE, Gibraltar, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

REPLY OF JAY COOKE.

GIBRALTAR, PUT IN-BAY, OHIO, October 11, 1867.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 11th instant is received; and in complying with your request as far as I am able, I do so the more readily because I regard the national banking system as standing upon its own merits, and not in any sense a party question. With your permission, I will briefly answer your questions in the order in which they occur in your letter.

I.—ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

Up to 1863 our paper currency consisted of the notes of banks chartered by the several States—each State having laws peculiar to itself for the organization and government of its banking institutions. There was no attempt at uniformity in bank legislation, the banks of one State standing on a basis different from those of another. In some cases the banks were held to a strict accountability and required at times to furnish reasonable evidence of solvency, while in others the currency was left to take care of itself, and bill holders were permitted to look after their own interests as best they could. (The banking systems of New York, Ohio, and possibly one or two other States, were the only exceptions to this chaotic rule.) As very few State bank notes passed at par in all parts of the country, the notes of each bank had a different rate of discount and the notes of the same bank had different values to bill holders, part of the country at the same time. The currency of one State, although good at home, was often rejected as uncurrent in another. This state of things rendered exchange between the East and the West, the South and the North, expensive and vexatious, entailing constant loss upon the business men of every section. The notes of no two banks were alike in appearance; counterfeits flooded the country, often deceiving the most experienced judges, and rendering it unsafe for most people to accept paper money other than the notes of their own local banks (unless accompanied by a guarantee) without consulting an expert. Failures were frequent and disastrous, the loss usually falling first upon the bill holders, who were least able to bear it. It was impossible to tell what banks were sound and what ones were on the brink of bankruptcy. The whole system was wrapped in a cloud of uncertainty, and the public mind was filled with apprehension. A more chaotic and unsatisfactory financial condition could not well be imagined.

At such a time, and under such circumstances, the nation was engaged in suppressing a great rebellion, and was forced to meet expenditures utterly unparalleled in the history of any country. The national treasury was empty, hostilities were in progress and public confidence in the financial situation was at its lowest ebb. The Government could not, to any extent, avail itself of the then existing banking system, for with the exception of the noble response of the New York, Philadelphia and Boston associated banks in furnishing the first fifty million loan, the Secretary of the Treasury sought in vain for that concert of action and financial strength among the banks of the country necessary to meet his daily increasing wants. The only manner in which the old system could have been made even temporarily available would have been by granting the State banks the widest license of issue, thus flooding the country with an irredeemable and, to a great extent unsecured paper currency which long before the close of hostilities must have led to financial disaster and collapse; for not only would the then existing banks have greatly increased their circulation; but hundreds of others would have been established to profit by the confusion of the times. This increase of banks would naturally have been greatest in those States where the greatest license of circulation prevailed, and where there were fewest checks upon irresponsible banking. As the only means of bringing financial order out of chaos, of giving the country a safe and uniform currency, of restoring the confidence of the people, and, above all, of furnishing the sinews of war, our Government originated, organized and put in successful operation that splendid system of National banking institutions which did much to enable the nation to meet its enormous expenditures, fight the war to a victorious close, and which still remains—one of the noblest fruits of our great struggle.

The plan thus devised and put in operation was not designed as a temporary expedient to meet a great emergency and die with it, but was meant to be a permanent financial system, which should not only strengthen the nation during a costly war, but also benefit the people through many years of peace.

Before introducing the new system it was necessary to remove the old, and the latter was induced to lease the field partly in consideration of the beneficial features of the new system, and partly by compulsion. Certain rights and privileges were proffered by the Government to the old banking corporations if they would surrender their State charters, retire their circulation and organize under the uniform plan now known as the national banking system. Where these inducements were insufficient to effect the change, the stimulus of force was applied in the shape of special tax on the circulation of all State banks. One of these conditions on which the State banks surrendered their charters and conformed themselves to the national plan, was the pledge from the Government that they should be permitted to issue a certain amount of circulating notes. Particular mention is here made of this one condition of the change from the old system to the new, because from it is drawn the chief argument of the opponents of the national banks, and also in part that the condition mentioned may at the outset appear in its true character, as one of the terms of the contract between the National Government and the old banking corporations.

The change from the old plan to the new was rapid and complete. The immediate results of the change, although important beyond measure, may be sketched in a single sentence: It swept from existence a currency which was at once mongrel in appearance, unstable in value, and, with a few exeptions, insecure in character, and substituted therefor a currency uniform in feature, everywhere equal in worth and safe as the Republic itself.

It secured for the Government an immediate and much needed loan of three hundred millions of bank capital, and established throughout the country sixteen hundred most efficient and responsible agents for the negotiation and dissemination of other and for greater loans. I am glad of this opportunity of bearing witness to the fact that not only in negotiating the first five hundred and fourteen million loan of five-twenties, but more particularly in the subsequent negotiation of the eight hundred and thirty millions of seven-thirties, the country was largely indebted to the national banks for the promptness with which the national treasury was supplied with sorely needed funds. And the late soldiers of the Union army should understand that at the time when their monthly pay was largely in arrears, the money not only for their wages, but for their subsistence even, was raised through the active and earnest co-operation of these same national banks.

Such was the origin of the national bank system.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WISELY RESOLVED.

The Macon *Journal and Messenger* says:

If there had been any doubt on the minds of our friends as to the propriety of non-action in reference to the infamous swindle now going on all over Georgia, Pope's order extending the time of voting would surely remove it. It is now clear to every honest man, that it was never intended the Conservatives should have any chance. The bait was held out of participation in the fraud so that they might be committed to its legality hereafter, but at the same time it was a foregone conclusion that they should derive no benefit from it. They might have gone into the contest with all the energy conceivable, but it would have availed them nothing. If a count of the vote showed a majority for them, straightway the polls would have been re-opened, and, as in Richmond, that majority swamped by the most monstrous frauds. The whole thing was deliberately arranged by the conspirators at Washington, and these military puppets are but carrying out their orders. They had learned as far back as the extra session of Congress in July, the handwriting on the wall, that told of lapsing power in the North, and the South was their last hope. To Africanize by the foulest fraud and force ten States of the American Union, illegally held under military rule, was their only chance to replace deserters from their ranks in the "loyal" States. The game is so apparent now that argument or demonstration insults common intelligence.

We ask our friends at the North to mark these developments. They can serve no purpose with us, save to strengthen our determination never, directly or indirectly, to give them either sanction or countenance. We do not see, though, why their ventilation should not help facilitate New York and New Jersey. Will not our contemporaries of that section, and the Northwest, let the people know how bravely the work of negro supremacy goes on? It is for them to say how they relish a future in which twenty negroes in the Senate and ninety odd in the House help the Puritans of New England to make laws under which they and theirs shall live. It is a life or death question for us, but it is also a most momentous one for them.

The vote of Virginia, as officially announced, is: Whites, 75,924; colored, 93,656. For Convention, 14,835 whites; 92,507 colored. Against Convention, 61,249 whites; 638 colored. Gen. SCHOFIELD, in view of the complaints of fraud, is about to order a new census of the voting population of Richmond.

Fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-five white men *for* the swindle, and sixty-one thousand two hundred and forty-nine against it. But 92,507 negroes think it advisable to have it. Wool is at a premium.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—In New York city 128,000 voters have been registered, and in Brooklyn 54,204.

—Cuthbert Bullitt declines the office of Sheriff of New Orleans, offered him by the District Commander.

—The total losses by fire in Chicago for the past six months are $1,177,000, upon which the insurance companies lost over $1,000,000.

—On one day of last month the London Clearing House did a business of thirteen millions sterling, and over one hundred thousand entries were made by one hundred clerks. The accounts were all examined, a balance struck and found correct by 11 o'clock the next day.

—O'Brien McCoole's second in the late prize fight, was arrested in St. Louis yesterday, with four others, suspected of the late robbing of the Merchants' Union Express office there.

—A dispatch received from Copenhagen, says that the Danish West Indies have been sold to the United States for $14,000,000 in gold, and that an agent of the King of Denmark is soon to cross the Atlantic for the purpose of completing the transfer of the property.

—It is reported that Mrs. Lincoln is actually preparing to publish a book. Miss Olive Logan, the New York actress and writer, who is now in Chicago, is said to have been engaged to assist her in the literary labor.

—The gentlemen of the French Legation in Washington do not credit the dispatch which stated that Prussia would interfere in the Roman difficulty, to preserve the peace of Europe. They believe that serious troubles will arise from the movement of Italian troops across the frontiers of the Pontifical territories.

—Major John A. DeRussy, a native of New York, and for thirty-two years a citizen of Louisiana, died in Baton Rouge on the 28th ult., aged sixty-five years. The *Advocate* speaks of him in the highest terms. He was the brother of the late Col. R. E. DeRussy, of the United States army, and Gen. L. G. DeRussy, of the Confederate army.

—It is understood that the Union Republican Congressional Committee in Washington, which has been distributing documents and sending speakers throughout the South, will, without any change in the present organization, be united with the Republican National Committee to conduct the Presidential campaign.

—A court martial will be called in the case of Lieut. Col. Rose, of Richmond, Va., who was discharged at the election. He was guilty of unsoldierly conduct, drunkenness while on duty, and intimidating white voters at the polls, some of whom were driven away at the point of the bayonet.

—A letter from the interior of South Carolina says that the most abundant corn crop is now harvesting which has been known for many years. It is selling at fifty cents a bushel, but there is little sale for it, as but few have money to purchase. There is much alarm among the whites of that part of the State at the threats uttered by some negroes.

—On the 2d instant Judge Shackleford, of the Supreme Court, now in session at Knoxville, passed sentence of death upon John Nance, of Grainger county, and Joseph Hough, (a negro) of Hamilton county, both for murder. As the last words fell from the Judge's lips, the negro prisoner, who was standing up, bowed his head and said, "thank you, sir."

—Hon. F. Ochitree, of Texas, now sojourning in London, writes to the *Picayune* a letter in which he urges that if every person would put into each stocking every morning, about half a teaspoonful of pulverized charcoal, they would be exempt from attack. A dose taken internally, immediately on the attack of fever, will cure the disease, and taken in advance will prevent it. Besides he advises the free use of charcoal about the sick room, and coffins to be filled with it.

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says in his dispatch of November 1: "John H. Gilmer, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Virginia, had an interview with the President to-day, concerning the affairs of that State. He declined furnishing particular information touching the interview, but said there is enough in the Constitution to save the country; provided a firm and judicious use is made of its powers by the Executive, in the right quarter; and this use, added Mr. G., may be expected and relied on. It is surmised that he referred to very important matters closely connected with the immediate future of Virginia. He further states that the whites in Virginia have power to vote down the proposed negro constitution; and now that the issue of white or black supremacy is distinctly made, a thousand whites, hitherto considered Republican in feelings, will vote against the adoption of the Constitution. Many negroes were averse to voting for the Convention, but Hunnicutt, through his secret league, forced them to the polls under threats of death."

—A cable dispatch announces the death, in his sixty-eighth year, of Wm. Parsons, Earl of Rosse. Lord Rosse was born in the city of York; educated in Magdalen College, Oxford, graduating in 1822, with a "first class" in mathematics. He sat in the House of Commons as a representative of an Irish borough for the next twelve years; became Earl in 1841, and four years after entered the House of Lords as an Irish peer. He voted constantly with the Liberals, but did not achieve, as indeed he had no ambition to achieve, a Parliamentary reputation. His ambition was to become an astronomer. He was strongly attracted to the study of this science at a very early age, and at Oxford his predilection was strengthened and confirmed. Four years after his graduation, he built a private observatory near his residence of Birr Castle, King county, Ireland. The instruments for this observatory were selected with the greatest care. Among them was the reflecting telescope of which every school-boy has read, and which has been very serviceable to science, not only in correcting errors formerly held by astronomers of the highest authority, but also in making new discoveries. It has been especially useful in the resolution of nebulæ and the study of the moon's surface. For several years Lord Rosse presided over the Royal Society of Great Britain. His death, coming so soon after that of Farnsday and other eminent English scholars, will cause sorrow among scientific circles in both hemispheres.

LATEST
BY TELEGRAPH
Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW YORK, November 7.—The *Herald's* Havana special says that the revolution has broken out in Hayti in favor of Montez and against the authority of President Solnave.

The steamer Sarah Thurmeen, from New York, was ashore.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 6.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Macon and Augusta railroad, Col. R. R. Bullock, of the Southern Express Company, was elected President.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 7.—The Conservative Convention met in Nickerson Hall yesterday. Eighty-six delegates were present, representing twenty districts. James Chestnut presided. A Committee on Business was appointed, when the Convention adjourned till today.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The *Tribune* says the Democratic majority in the State will be about 40,000. The Democrats will have a majority of at least eight in the House of Assembly, but the Republicans will retain a working majority in the Senate.

Hon. Conrad Swackheimer died of typhoid fever at his residence, on Washington Hights, yesterday.

OTTAWA, CANADA, November 6.—The Canadian Parliament was formally opened, with gorgeous ceremonies, yesterday. Mr. James Couchon was announced as Speaker of the Senate, and Hon. James Cockburn as Speaker of the House of Commons. The principal parts of the Governor General's speech, which will be delivered to-day, are said to refer to the tariff and the equalization of currency.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The *Herald's* Washington special says that District Attorney Chandler is working very energetically in his preparations for the trial of Jefferson Davis, intending to be in readiness to commence the trial at the coming term of the Court, which commences on the 25th inst. Mr. Chandler is said to be engaged in framing an indictment, and has notified the counsel of Mr. Davis that he would be ready to commence the case at the present term. Mr. Chandler is making extraordinary exertions to be fully prepared to begin the trial, so that the blame for the postponement of it will not rest on him, but on the senior counsel for the Government, Mr. William M. Evarts.

The President has granted a pardon to James A. Seddon, late Secretary of War of the Confederacy, and the warrant was placed in his hands to-day.

A *Tribune* special says the following is a copy of the order of the President for suppressing armed organizations in the District of Columbia. It is addressed to Gen. Grant: "I am reliably advised that there are within the District of Columbia numerous armed military organizations formed without the authority of the law, and for purposes which have not been communicated to the Government, being at the present time unnecessary for the preservation of order or the protection of the civil authority, they have excited serious apprehensions as to their real design. You will, therefore, take official steps for disbanding and suppressing all such illegal organizations." This order is dated last Monday, the 4th inst., and applies to all armed military organizations, whether composed of negroes or white men.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
—OF THE—
Memphis Racing Association.

THE following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the directors of the Association held this day, (Monday) November 4th, at the Gayoso House:

Resolved, That a full call of stock be made on all stockholders, payable at the office of the Secretary, No. 293½ Main street, on or before Saturday, 9th November.

By order of DONOVAN, President.
A. D. GIBSON, Secretary.

N. B.—Stockholders, who have not paid their stock on the date above mentioned, will not receive the usual track privileges at the coming fall meeting. nov5 5t

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

STRAUBS' GRIST MILLS,
Wheeler, Madden & Clemson's Circular Saws,
Hall's Fire Proof Safes,
For sale at Factory prices by

McCOMBS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Nos. 322½ and 324 Main Street,
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ELSON'S
MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE!
297 Main Street.

"Break" in the New York Markets.

OUR Buyer in New York having bought during Bu reant "Break," a large Stock of Goods at Panic Prices, we shall offer

For This Week Only,
Commencing October 28th.

Best Fast Color Calicos, 12½ cents;
Fine Yard Wide Bleached Domestics, 12½ cents per yard—former price, 20 cents;
All Wool Flannels, 30 cents per yard;
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, $1 25 per pair;
Whalebone Corsets, $1 25 per pair;
A complete stock of Mourning Goods;
Fine Brown Domestics, 12½ cents per yard;
Satinet for Men's and Boys' Clothing, 25 cents per yard.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

A New and Complete Stock will be opened and offered at Panic Prices.

Remember, we offer these Goods for THIS WEEK ONLY, as we are confident that the same goods will be worth DOUBLE the Price we are asking now in ten days.

All our stock is fresh and seasonable and bought during the Panic in New York within the last two weeks.

GENTS' CLOTHING.

A Full and Complete Stock at very low prices. Gents' Winter Pants, from $1 25 to $5 a pair; Cloth Cassimere and Velvet Vests, from $1 25 to $5 each;
Fine Business Coats, from $4 to $8 50 each;
Heavy Overcoats, from $8 to $12 50 each;
Men's Hats, from $1 to $4;
Gents Boots and Shoes from Panic Auctions, and selling at a Reduction of regular prices.
Ladies' Shoes from Auction.
Gents' Underwear at a Great Reduction;
Ribbons, Buttons, Trimmings, etc., a full and complete stock are included in our late purchases, and will be offered at the same low rates.

A dollar saved is two earned. Remember this, and buy your goods at
ELSON'S MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
328 FRONT STREET,
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ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY.
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
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J. L. VERSER, A. HATCHETT.

VERSER & HATCHETT,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
320 Front Street,
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BAGGING, Rope and Ties furnished to customers at lowest market prices.
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LOTTERIES.

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE
Or any other Swindle!
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.
ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS.
Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.
The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.
Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.
Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.
One-half the Tickets are Prizes.
Prizes paid on day of purchase.
Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.
Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to scheme.
Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 10 Jefferson street.

SECOND DRAWING
—OF THE—
Southern Asylum
LAND COMPANY,
TO TAKE PLACE AT
HERNANDO, MISS.,
AUGUST, 1867.

THE First Drawing, which took place at Hernando, Miss., on the 15th inst., was attended with unusual success, when it is remembered this but a few weeks elapsed from the inception of the enterprise to that event. $17,000 worth of tickets having been sold, a like amount of property was drawn for, under the supervision of gentlemen selected by the ticket holders present. The utmost harmony and good feeling pervaded those present, and, as will be seen from the subjoined certificate of the Managers, the affair was conducted to a close in a most gratifying and satisfactory manner:

HERNANDO, Miss., June 15, 1867.

We hereby certify that the above report of the First Drawing of the Southern Asylum is correct, and that the proceedings were characterized by a spirit of fairness and justness unsurpassed by any drawing of which we have any knowledge. The Managers of the Company placed the tickets and wheels under our sole management and control.

Signed: J. R. MORGAN,
ROBERT TEMPLE,
V. A. MERIWETHER,
W. W. CAMPTON,
M. MAGEVENY,
JOHN AINSLIE,
Committee.
J. M. HALL, Clerk.

The Prizes drawn on this occasion numbered Forty-seven, and comprised lots in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., and Hernando, Miss., deeds to which have been made to the lucky ticket-holders. For this, the Second Drawing, however, we are able to offer our patrons still more attractive inducements to interest themselves in the enterprise. From a lengthy list of property, much of which has already been advertised to the public, we select the following:

OUR LIST OF PRIZES.

The First and Capital Prize.

Col. M. C. Galloway's valuable residence, corner of Court and Third streets, Memphis, one block only from the center of the city, and in the vicinity of all the Federal, railroad and County offices. Lot 87½ feet front by 83¾ deep. Valued at $20,000.

Second Prize.

A cottage residence of ten rooms, with lot 60x100, in the city of Chicago, Ill., only three-quar ers of a mile from the heart of the city, and within one of one of the Federal, railroad intersecting every part of the city. Valued at $5000.

Third Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 20x100 feet; well available for residence and desirably located. Valued at $800.

Fourth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 20x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Fifth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above, also 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Sixth Prize.

A most valuable manufacturing site with a perpetual fall of 27 feet of water, situated in Wilson county, Alabama, with 160 acres of land. Valued at $10,000.

Seventh Prize.

The Franklin Female Institute, at Holly Springs, Miss.; a handsome and well constructed school building, most eligibly located. This is very desirable property. Valued at $8000.

Eighth Prize:

Lot No. 5, in Hays' sub division, Memphis, size 102½ feet. A beautiful building lot. Valued at $2,000.

Ninth Prize:

75½ acres of woodland near Raleigh, Shelby county, Tennessee, distant from Memphis nine miles. This is a desirable c, and an excellent prize. Valued at $2000.

Tenth Prize:

Cottage Residence, 5 rooms; lot 120x170 feet on Borland avenue, near Memphis and Charleston railroad, near corporation line. Valued at $800.

Tickets $5 each. May be had of, or ordered through, any of the Company's agents, at the Central Agency, Memphis, Tenn., or of Col. James Strain, Hernando, Miss.

Stockholders, Directors and Officers of the Company are prohibited from purchasing or holding tickets in any of the drawings. The Company is simply the media for the purchase and sale of real estate between property holders and the general public. le25 lm

LYONS, FIES & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,
240 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.
H. LYONS, J. FIES, I. SATORIUS. } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

NEW GOODS!
All the Latest Novelties of the Season!
Every Article Sold by First Class
DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT
TO BE HAD AT
THOMAS & ARNOLD'S
203 Main Street,
(Between Overton and Worsham Hotels),
For Cash, at Prices to Defy Competition!

WE have connected with our house a first-class Millinery department, and especial attention to the sale of Cotton Will fill orders for Bagging and Rope, and all kinds of Supplies, at the Lowest Price. All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cotton, or some saleable Produce. se21 3m

Warranted the Greatest Remedy in the World.
DR. C. WILLIAMS'
BALSAM
—OF—

WILD CHERRY
—AND—
WOOD NAPTHA;
A speedy and positive cure
FOR CONSUMPTION

In its early stages, before this fell disease has advanced too far, and a certain remedy for Pneumonia, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Husky Throat

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

FRIDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 8, 1867

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LEON TROUSDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 292 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business Office—No. 13 MADISON STREET.

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Rev A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen of the States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Goverments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

SET-OFF OR COMPENSATION.

Another branch of our American law, which greatly needs amendment, and in which nearly every man that deals or trades with others is interested, is that of Set-off, or, as it is called in the Roman and French law, Compensation.

Our American law, briefly stated, is this: "Where two parties owe each other debts, *connected in their origin or by a subsequent agreement*, the balance only is the debt, and he to whom it is due should sue only for that; and if he sue for more, the opposite debt may be offered in evidence reducing the claim of the Plaintiff to the balance. But where the opposite debts or accounts are not so connected, *each constitutes a distinct debt*, for which suit may be brought: and when one is sued on, they may be balanced by *setting off* one against the other, by means of a notice or plea of set-off." The defence of set-off is purely the creature of the statute, the object of the statutes which allow it being to prevent cross-actions between the parties. The debts or demands do not extinguish one another to the amount of the smaller, at the moment of the beginning of existence of the later one; but set-off "is a mode of *defence*, by which the Defendant, acknowledging the justice of the Plaintiff's demand, sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance it in whole or in part, *and asks the Court to set it off against it by its judgment.*" Consequently the extinguishment of so much of the Plaintiff's demand is effected only by the judgment of the Court; both debts existing in their entirety, in law, until that judgment is rendered.

Set-off is in the nature of a cross-action, and is substituted for that, *it is said*, for the very purpose of preventing unnecessary litigation; and Courts have *censured* parties for not pleading a demand by way of set-off, when there was nothing to show that it might not have been made perfectly available to the defendant in that way. But in doing that it is quite clear that these Courts did what they had no right to do, and so the party censured might properly have told them. For a party who is sued for a debt is not under the least obligation to plead by way of set-off a cross-demand that he may have against a plaintiff who ought to allow it as a credit without putting him to that trouble, and he has a perfect right, of which a Court cannot deprive him, to let the plaintiff have his judgment, and then sue him, in his turn, on the independent cross-demand. To *censure* a man for exercising a legal right, is an invasion of his rights, and the ermine ought not to protect a Judge that does it.

Nor is the object of the statute to prevent unnecessary litigation, for the benefit of the public or the plaintiff. It is, on the contrary, to facilitate the obtaining of justice by a defendant, and prevent his being swindled and defrauded.

The consequence of considering a plea or notice of set-off as a cross action is, that no demand can be set-off, unless an action on it could be brought by the defendant, and sustained. If, therefore, his demand be barred by limitation, it cannot be set-off at all. To a plea of set-off of a demand barred by limitation, the plaintiff may specially reply the statute. Buller N. P. 180 *Chapple. Durston*, 1 *Cromp. & Terv. Exch. Rep.* 1, in which case the Court said that a "plea of set-off has ever been considered as in the nature of a cross-declaration. See also *Levering v. Rittenhouse*, 4 *Whart. (Pa.)* 130, 140. *Williams v. Perry*, 2 *Strobh. (So. Car.)* 170. *Trimyer v. Pollard*, 5 *Grattan (Va.)* 460.

From the fact that the plea of set-off stands in the place of, and is in substance and effect a cross-action, it must follow that it is an action commenced by the filing of the plea, and that if the demand pleaded is *then* barred, it can not be set off. The time of the institution of the plaintiff's suit cannot, on principle, (though it was so held in *Trimyer v. Pollard*, be so substituted for the time of filing this plea, so that if not *then* barred) the demand may be set-off. As DANIEL, J., there said, the defendant may rely on his set-off or bring his action, as he prefers. If he elects to rely on his off-set, he then assumes, as to the off-set, the attitude of a plaintiff. At the moment of filing the plea, and not before, he becomes the *actor*, as to that. Why then should he be barred if he brings a suit on his claim, and not barred if he plead it in set-off? How can the institution of the plaintiff's suit stop the running of the statute as to the defendant's claim?

Lord MANSFIELD, who was a great lover of the Civil law, and transplanted many of its principles into the soil of the English law, said, in *Green v. Farmer*, 4 *Burr.* 2221, that the justice of allowing cross-demands was supported by natural equity, *the balance only being really due in such cases.* But the English law and that of our States do not proceed on this principle. As we have said, the extinguishment, in whole or in part, is produced by the judgment rendered by the Court.

If, therefore, A holds B's bond under seal (a promissory note in all except the seal) in a State where the limitation on such a bond is *five* years, and B holds A's promissory note, the limitation on which is *three* years; or if A holds B's promissory note on which the limitation is five years, and *owes* B on open account, even as much as or more than the amount of the note, the limitation on open accounts being two years, and sues on the bond or note, B cannot, if the three or two years have elapsed before he pleads, avail himself of the note or account by way of set-off. It is plain that that is not honest law.

Neither can unliquidated damages, even if secured by a penalty, be set off: and therefore may be lost, by an assignment, even after suit brought, of the Plaintiff's claim to a third person.

Moreover, Courts of Equity will allow set-offs in equitable cases, where they are not allowable at law, on the ground that it would be *hard* not to do it; as where after a partnership is dissolved, and the partnership debts are paid, and a surplus remains, a person indebted to the firm and a separate *creditor of one* of the firm, against whom a commission of bankruptcy has issued, may set off the debt, due to the firm against the surplus to which the bankrupt is entitled.

If that principle is right in a Court of Equity, it is right every where. The relief is not granted, in such a case, on any peculiar ground of Equity jurisdiction, such as fraud, accident or mistake, but on the simple ground that it is *right*, to prevent hardship.

Now the Civil law is very different. It is thus stated in the "*Analyse des Pandectes de Pothier*, by MOREAU DE MONTALIN, from the Pandects themselves:

"Compensation is the reciprocal balancing of a debt with a credit. He who is sued by his creditor, who is at the same time his debtor, may always repel his demand by offering him compensation." The Digest itself says (*Book* XVI, *Tit.* 2, *de Compens.*), "*Compensatio est debiti et crediti inter se contributio. Unusquisque creditorem suum, eundemque debitorem petentem summovet, si paratus est compensare.*

And the reason given for it, by L. 3, is, "*Ideo compensatio necessaria est, quia interest nostra potius non solvere, quam solutum repetere.*" Compensation is of necessity, because it is more to the interest of a party not to pay, than to be put to an action to recover back what he has paid.

"Compensation is effected by operation of law (*de plein dr oit, ipso jure*), in actions of good faith. Finally it was settled that compensation should take place *pleno jure* in all actions real or personal. Difference of origin and even of cause (or consideration) in the two debts, does not prevent compensation; for if one owes us money and we owe him, though by virtue of different contracts, compensation is admissible. Every debt that is demanded of us, and from whatever cause it proceeds, may be excluded by the compensation of any other debt whatsoever. Compensation takes place as well in an action for damages for a tort; and against the Republic or a municipal corporation, except in particular cases.

"If one has paid a debt, when he could have opposed compensation, he has an action to recover back money paid when not owed; and if after compensation we still owe a balance, and we pay it, or if we tender it or deposit it, and the Plaintiff refuses to receive it, we may sue him for restitution of our securities given.

The jurisconsult PAUL said (Law 4 same title), that NERATIUS and POMPONIUS agreed that if a principal had the right to retain any amount by compensation, his surety owed so much less, *ipso jure*, no matter what the nature of the compact was, in which he was surety.

There was in every case, "*ipso jure invicem liberatio*," and when one debt bore interest, and the other did not, a Constitution of the Emperor SEVERUS provided that no interest should be payable on the amount which was mutually due.

In Law 21, of the same title, we find, quoted from PAUL, "*Posteaquam placuit inter omnes, id quod invicem debetur, ipso jure compensari*," *etc.*

The debts, DURANTON says, pay each other; "*C'est une sorte d' imputation que chacune des parties fait de ce qui elle doit au re qui lui est du: es Euse patient a Eues-memes.*" For these reasons, he says, the law makes compensation produce its own effects *de plein droit*, even without the knowledge of the parties, and even in spite of themselves, so that the two debts are extinguished *ipso facto*, to the amount of their respective quantities. The party sued for a debt must, he says, if compensation has extinguished it, nevertheless *plead* that it has taken place, for the Judge cannot divine this; but this in no case prevents its being operated *de plein droit*, if all the conditions required by the law are found to have been complied with. The Judge then only declares that fact, and that, in consequence, the debt was extinguished at such a time, at least to the amount of the smaller debt. Consequently from that moment interest will have ceased to run on either debt, to that amount, privileges and hypothecations will have been effaced, and sureties liberated, in the same proportion; and if the Defendant's debt is larger than the Plaintiff's, the latter will be adjudged to pay the costs, because nothing was due him.

For debts to be extinguished *ipso jure* by compensation, DURANTON says, that five conditions must concur:

Each debt must have for its object a sum of money, or a certain quantity of fungible things of the same kind; that is, things that can perform the office of paying the debt. Each must be liquidated: each must be demandable (due): One of them must be owed to the person who demands the compensation, and the other to the person to whom the compensation is opposed; and neither debt must be of the number of those excepted by the law.

No other conditions are necessary. It does not matter that the debts are payable at different places. When the five conditions concur, compensation extinguishes debts *de plein droit*, as a veritable payment would do. It is the image of payment.

A consequence of this is, that when once so effected by operation of law, the parties cannot direct the effect of it upon another debt to the prejudice of those who have an interest in the acquittal of that which has extinguished any more than they could change the application of a payment made by the law itself in the absence of any application of it by the parties at the time of the payment.

ZACHARIÆ says that the personal incapacity of the parties interposes no obstacle to the compensation, which is operated, although they are not capable of paying or of receiving a payment. It is operated *plenour* producing all the effects which the law attaches to it, without the intervention, and even without the knowledge of the parties. The parties may renounce availing themselves of a compensation so effected; but the renunciation does not cause the revival of the compensated claims, which remain, as to them, definitively extinguished. MARCADE says that the defendant, in opposing compensation to the plaintiff's demand, only insists upon and avails himself of the compensation that has been legally accomplished, and he says that if the defendant pays the plaintiff without demanding the compensation, he does not afterwards sue on his own debt, but for so much money paid that was not due; for his original claim is extinguished, by the compensation effected *pleno jure*.

There have not been wanting Judges who have thought that these principles of the civil law ought to have been adopted, when the statute allowed plea or notice of set-off. Any one may easily think out for himself, without suggestion from us, cases many and various, in which the adoption of them would prevent injustices that are not remedied by our own law of set-off. One of these, which we indicated at the beginning, is where the period of limitation is not the same for both debts. Another is, when one debt bears a higher rate of interest than the other, and the interest runs on each until judgment on the plea of set-off, instead of part or the whole of the debt bearing ten per cent. interest, for example, being extinguished as soon as the other was contracted. Another is, where a debt is secured by lien or mortgage, and a third person afterwards obtains a junior lien or mortgage on the same property, before or after which the first creditor becomes indebted to his original debtor, and it may suit the purposes of the latter to permit his first creditor to enforce his whole demand and the lien created to secure it, which he may do, by our law, though the second creditor may have learned, after his own lien was created, that the original creditor had become indebted, on another account, to the debtor in an amount as large or larger than the original debt. For yet that debt is not extinguished, as it would have been by the Roman law, and when it is sued on, it is wholly optional with the debtor whether to plead his off-set, or retain it for an independent suit.

The cases in which Courts of Equity have allowed set-offs, where Courts of law could not, are other examples. A bankrupt may hold a note on a person to whom he had given his own note on a separate transaction. The note he holds, when it is over-due, he assigns, and his assignee can recover the whole amount; while on the note given by the bankrupt, the holder, who has to pay his own note in full, can recover only a paltry dividend.

The law should never be a patron of fraud: and the law of set-off will always be so, unless the principles of the Civil law are adopted by legislation. The Courts are not at liberty to apply them.

GEORGIA ELECTION RETURNS.

The Augusta *Republican* has the following additional returns:

Wilkes County, first day, 739 for the Convention.

Taliaferro County, first day, 379 for the Convention.

Greene County, first day, 550 for the Convention.

Pierce County, first day, 124 for the Convention.

COLUMBUS, GA. October 31.—During the three days 1500 votes have been polled. All but 25 were negroes, and all are for the Convention.

COLUMBUS, GA., October 31.—The election progresses quietly, the whites taking but little interest in it. Three thousand and sixty-six votes have been polled to date in this city and county. The total number registered was 5511. Nearly all the votes cast are for Convention. Glasscock county has 106 votes cast; Jefferson, first day, 450 votes; Wilkes, vote for two days, 1300; Taliaferro, two days, 900; Greene, 1225 voted in three days. In Athens, the total vote cast was 561, nearly all for Convention. In Milledgeville, 1019, all for Convention but one. In Marietta, 640 votes were cast during the three days, mostly freedmen, and nearly all for Convention. Griffin, Spaulding county, had 241 today. Total, 1168. In Henry county, the total vote last night was 789, of which 531 were for Convention. In Pike county the voting is almost entirely for Convention. In Albany, all is quiet; 1821 votes were polled, all Radical.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 31.—The number of votes polled to-day was 714 in the city, and 280 in the county; the total in three days, 3569 in the county. The negroes voted the Radical ticket.

ROME, GA., October 31.—The total vote of this city for three days was 1367, closely divided on the Convention; the Radicals claiming 400 majority so far. Nearly all were white voters to-day. There will be about 500 to 700 more cast. LaGrange polled 1717 votes, all for the Convention; some whites voted. In Fort Gaines the whole vote was 385, all for the Convention; no whites voted.

MACON, GA., October 31.—The total vote in the city and county is 1708. In Thomasville the total vote for the three days was 1345; all for the Convention; very few whites voted.

NEIGHBORING IT.

The Alabama niggers who flocked here in considerable force yesterday and the day before, upon being interrogated, declared their intention of voting at this place, or as they termed it, to neighbor it, in return for a recent favor of a similar character done them by the Georgia niggers. Several Georgia niggers announced their intention of voting each separate day of the election. We suppose they carried this intention into effect, for we are not aware of any way to prevent.—*Columbus Sun, 31st ult.*

Not a white voter of Bibb county cast a ballot yesterday! What a glorious record for a county that has such a proud history! We are sure that to-day will be like that of yesterday, and to-morrow even as to-day. Let the sun of Thursday set upon that record unsullied by any participation in, or countenance to the swindle.—*Macon Journal and Messenger, 31st ult.*

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Sumter county—Up to Thursday morning 1235 negroes had voted—not one white man.

Schley county—On Tuesday 350 negroes and two whites.

Randolph county—Tuesday, 718 negroes and fifteen whites.

Dougherty county—Tuesday and Wednesday, 1257 negroes and no whites.

Houston county—Up to yesterday morning no whites had voted.

POPE'S NEGRO SHOW.

At the close of the polls yesterday about seventeen hundred negroes and three white men had deposited their votes at the courthouse—all for a convention, and of course, for the radical ticket, as there was no other in the field.

The people of Georgia decline to kneel, like the camels, to take upon themselves the pack and burthen of oppression and of a voluntary descent to the negro-level which the rescript of the knaves who lead the fools in Congress ordered them thankfully to submit to. The consternation which this unexpected display of patient courage, in spite of JOE BROWN'S exhortations has caused in that Department of the Devil's Dominions known as Radicaldom, may be judged of by the following moreaux clipped from a mass of jabbering rigmarole in the New York *Times*. The *Tribune*, with the stolid obstinacy of the donkey, swears that it will never abate a jot or a title of what it calls with a gloomy gravity its "principles," no matter how the people may vote. It appeals from the people to the negro. It cries, like RODERICK DHU:

> "Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
> From its firm base as soon as I."

It learned nothing from the past, and sees no further into the future than a bat. Hear, however, the maundering of the *Times*. It says of the people of the South:

The Democratic gains of October inspired them with new hopes. They saw in them indications of renewed Democratic supremacy,—to be followed by the repeal of all the reconstruction acts, the withdrawal of the suffrage from the blacks, and a restoration of absolute political power in the South to the white classes who had it before the war. In some parts of the South, it seems to be well established, that they even anticipate a repeal of the Constitutional Amendment by which slavery was abolished, or at all events compel payment to the owners for all the slaves that have been set free.

How absurd and short-sighted all these expectations are, every candid and dispassionate man knows full well. But they have had the most disastrous effect upon the political action of the Southern States. They induced their white citizens to refuse all participation in the elections, and thus not only threw the whole power of those States into the hands of the blacks, but implanted the seeds of a bitter hostility between the races which may lead to the most deplorable results hereafter. It is precisely here that the worst effect of Democratic successes is to be traced. Upon the actual policy and action of the North they can have little effect. They hold forth no prospect of the return of the Democrats to power in the nation next year, nor can they bring about any change in the party complexion of Congress for two years to come. But they betray the people of the South into most lamentable mistakes of policy, and induce them to take a course which will postpone the actual work of reconstruction for many years to come, if it does not defeat it altogether.

It says that the people of the South, since the negroes were vested with the franchise in spite of them, and were protected in the exercise of votes in defiance of them, have cultivated a 'sulky stubbornness,' and allowed the negroes to carry matters in their own way.

Such a result is very much to be deplored. It darkens the future of the South and adds to the perplexities of a question already greatly complicated. But the difficulties it interposes to the successful working of the reconstruction scheme are not to be accepted as evidence of its defects or of injustice in the leading objects at which it aims. Harsh it is in many particulars, and dangerous, perhaps, in its creation of political power out of ignorant, semi-civilized elements. Time, however, and the healing influences of a restored Union, might be relied upon gradually to remove its harshness; and the danger would have been materially reduced had the whites accepted the situation, and exerted themselves to mitigate its embarrassments. Their obstinate refusal to do either of these things—their rejection of the conditions prescribed and their antagonism to the equality which constitutes the fundamental principle of the law, must deprive them of sympathy to which otherwise they would have been entitled, and lessen the influence of appeals which they may address to Congress on the subject. Even qualified compliance with the requirements of Congress would have indicated a spirit to which the North could not have been indifferent. But the dogged defiance which has thus far governed their proceedings, and the unyielding opposition not only to universal but to partial negro suffrage, are indications of a temper which has slight claims upon the magnanimity or forbearance of the country. The South might have "stooped to conquer" with fair chances of profit. Its failure to bend even to the inevitable, and to recognize lessons which are irreversible, may entail excitement and trouble, but the heaviest loss will, after all, fall upon its own people.

The same Journal, under the heading of "Minor Topics," says:

The white people in different parts of the South have lately been asking Government for more troops to maintain order and preserve them from apprehended riots and insurrections by the negroes. At the same time, the Congressional Executive Committee (curiously enough) have received appeals from negroes, saying that they "stand in fear of violence, and suggesting that they be allowed to form military companies." All this is exceedingly painful and ominous news to those who seek the welfare of both races in the South, and who have labored to secure such harmony of feeling as would enable them to live and labor together for all time to come. These things are appalling. They forebode a future for which we would rather not contemplate, and whose horrors can only be averted by statesmanship and wisdom, not merely on the part of the Government, but on the part of the governing *people* of the United States.

THE most frantic appeals were made by the Radical press of the North, to prevent the late tide of opposition which has swept them away. Among other appeals the New York *Tribune* besought the voters of New York not to endorse "the pirate" Semmes and the "oppressor of Union prisoners," Wirtz. Poor Wirtz, in his bloody grave, cares very little now about human applause or censure. But the hosts of friends of the gallant Admiral of "the Alabama" may perhaps be pleased to learn that the citizens of the Empire State have endorsed him by a majority which the *Tribune* now concedes will reach 40,000.

THE Radicals have endeavored to explain all the elections which have resulted to their discomfiture, by pretending some special circumstance which would not be likely to operate generally. Seeing their doom in advance in New York, they raised the cry of fraudulent and forged naturalization papers before the election. If any such papers existed, we have no doubt they were forged by some of their own hired agents, to furnish a pretext to account for their defeat. At Richmond they hired men to issue handbills threatening the assassination of HUNNICUTT and UNDERWOOD. And in New York, we believe, they are carrying out the same pitiful game to account for the popular tornado which has swept over them.

THE Northern Generals, who won renown by their military conduct in the late war, would have consulted their reputations if they had declined the post of Proconsuls to the Provinces of the South. A brave soldier always receives the respect of mankind; but a petty tyrant ever falls heir to the contempt he so justly merits. The Southern Generals are fortunate that they have been compelled since the war to resort to the common business of life to sustain themselves. Our Confederate ex General commission merchants, teachers, lawyers and farmers have won, or rather retained, more honor than the SHERIDANS, SCHOFIELDS and ORDS, to say nothing of POPE and SICKLES, who had no great amount of reputation to start on.

THE indications, to be gathered from the ballot box, are that the South and North are about to change grounds politically. The Democratic party is to be sustained by the Northern States, while the Jacobin, Radical or Ethiopian party is to look to support from the reconstructed Provinces; and, if that is not enough, then to Hayti, St. Domingo, Cuba and Jamaica, which, according to THAD. STEVENS' programme, are to be hereafter "annexed." The New York *Herald* pithily asks and answers:

What are the glorious names that are likely to be associated with Southern representation in the future? Quashy, Coffee and Sambo? Elleck Johnson, Pompey Smith, Cæsar Jones and Cicero, with every possible addition, are to be the future Senators, speakers and orators of States whose annals are splendid with the names of the founders of freedom. No wonder the Republican party vaunts its achievements, when it can show results as great as this!

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—The report of the Controller of the Currency has been completed and laid before the Secretary of the Treasury.

—Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation announcing Judge Sharswood's majority to be 937.

—The burglar who robbed the bank of Pattis & Ingals, at Tremont, Tazewell county, Ill., of $100,000 in money and bonds, has been arrested at Springfield. He gives his name as Henry O'Connor, and is said to be the reckless Union scout "Wild Bill," described sometime ago in *Harper's*.

—James M. Scovell, of New Jersey, in a recent letter, says, "When the Republican party becomes so cowardly that it fears to face a negro at the ballot-box, after we have made him for four years an animated target to stop rebel bullets, then that party will go down, and it ought to go down, because it would then fail to live up to its pledges and recreant to its sense of duty." According to the verdict of the elections in the Northern States, then the Republican party will "go down and ought to go down," to which we heartily say amen!

—A "coal famine" prevails at Cincinnati. The low water in the Ohio river prevents shipments from Pennsylvania. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says the high prices for coal and provisions, a scarcity of work for large classes of people, and exorbitant house rents, foreshadow a hard winter there for the poor.

—The total number of voters registered in New York city is 128,986, a gain of 6864 the number registered for the November elections last year. The number registered in Brooklyn is 54,397, an increase of 6000 over last year.

—Sales of real estate belonging to Hon. John Wentworth were made in Chicago last week to the amount of $400,000.

—Gen. Grant has ordered all officers on leave of absence on account of the prevalence of yellow fever to return to their respective stations in the South by the 20th inst.

—Advices from Porto Rico state that during the hurricane on the coast on the 29th, the ship Nuova Napoli and four coasting lighters were sunk in the bay. Three ships, names unknown, were dismantles.

—The application made to the President to modify certain orders of Gens. Pope and Schofield have been refused. He takes the ground that the law gives him no power to modify or annul orders of district commanders.

—The President will commence the preparation of his message this week, but will not submit to it Congress til the first week in December, as the meeting on the 21st is only an adjourned one. The larger portion of his message will be devoted to the condition of the South and the financial question.

—The various telegrams about the progress of the separate Secretaries in preparation of their respective reports are fancy sketches in most cases. The subordinate reports are not yet complete, and these have first to be submitted, after which the Secretaries prepare their annual reports.

—In the fourth ward in New York Jas. Friel, a printer, was shot dead by two men named Harrigan and Hayes, while in an election fracas. A man named Kelly was shot in the thigh during the altercation.

—A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada West, says the Hon. Mr. Galt has retired from the Government for reasons of a private nature. No one is yet mentioned as his successor.

—The case of the propeller Georgian, which has been the subject of much public interest at Toronto, for some time, has been decided finally at Hamilton, a decree having been made in favor of the plaintiff handing the vessel over to the United States. The bill against Jacob Thompson, defendant, was dismissed with costs, the counsel disclaiming all interest in the vessel.

—The New York *Herald* thus chronicles a practical result of the late elections We expect to witness many more such examples: Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, is accounted a radical republican; but he seems to be one who is not to be carried away by all the fanatical notions of Sumner, Stevens, Phillips and Greeley. Senator Patterson, on the question of suffrage, in the course of a late speech at Boston, said, "that the obstinacy of the rebels forced us to give the ballot to the negroes, as the only alternative to keeping a standing army in every Southern town. But, while a strong advocate of impartial suffrage, he said he did not favor manhood suffrage except through manhood education. It might do in New England, but it would not do for California, with her ninety thousand Chinamen. He would not have suffrage exercised by Indians or Aztecs, and he believed that the man who is to help govern a nation needs intelligence in order to properly discharge the duties vested in his suffrage." Mr. Patterson thought the subject could be very wisely left to the several States, and we think so too. Light is beginning to break into the republican camp. Who speaks next?

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

LOUISVILLE, November 7.—The river is falling, with 3½ feet in the canal, 5 feet at the falls, and 3½ feet in the lower Ohio.

LEAVENWORTH, November 7.—Full returns in from all but a few counties, show heavy Democratic gains, though the State will probably give a small Radical majority. Chison county, the home of Senator Pomery, heretofore Radical, goes Democratic by a considerable majority. Leavenworth city and county gives about 300 Democratic majority, and 7 out of 9 Representatives. No estimate can yet be made of a party division of the Legislature.

BOSTON, November 7.—Returns from 316 towns, nearly the whole of the State, foot up: Bullock, 93,589; Adams, 68,862

The Unitarian Church and Town House in Ware, Mass., were burned last night.

The *Evening Bulletin* (Rad) claims the State by a greatly reduced majority, but says the Constitutional Amendment is defeated by a larger vote than anticipated.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—The agricultural report shows the sugar crop to be twenty per cent. better than last year, and the cotton crop 2,500,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

MOBILE, November 7.—The Board of Health proclaims yellow fever no longer an epidemic and announces that it is safe for absentees to return to the city.

CHARLESTON, November 7.—Gen. Canby having suspended all municipal elections, it is understood that the present Mayor and Council will remain in office.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The Democratic majority in New Jersey sums up about 12,000.

The *Tribune* figures up the N. Y. Senate as follows: Radicals 19, Democrats 12. Assembly, Radicals 60, Democrats 68.

The New York *Herald* proposes to pay the public debt by a great bonfire of Government bonds, and offers to kindle the flames with a $100,000 thereof.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—R. King Cutler has organized "The Union party of Louisiana," with the platform universal suffrage, universal amnesty, education, and opposition to confiscation. The New Orleans *Times* is chosen as its organ, though it don't seem to covet the honor. Both papers view the new party with suspicion.

All the colored schools in this city, under control of the Freedmen's Bureau, were yesterday turned over to the Board of education. This transfer includes teachers as well as pupils. The Board agrees to retain such teachers as, on examination, may prove competent.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, November 7.—Consols, 94 7-16@; 5-20s, 70¾; Illinois Central, 81½; Erie, 45¾.

The *Times* predicts that should Napoleon succeed in bringing about a general conference of European powers to settle the Roman question, he will abandon the defence of the Pope's temporal power and leave Italy to decide upon the future position of Rome.

FRANKFORT, November 7.—United States bonds, 76⅝.

LIVERPOOL, November 7.—Cotton closed firm. Uplands 8¾; Orleans 9d. Sales, 15,000 bales. Wheat firm at 11s. for white, and 10s 9d for red.

PARIS, November 7.—There has been serious riots throughout Italy. At Milan it was found necessary to call out the troops to quell the disturbance. Many rioters were killed and wounded.

HAVANA, November 7.—A revolution has broken out in Hayti in favor of Montz and against President Soluare.

BERLIN, November 7.—The election of delegates to the next Prussian Diet took place here to day. The successful candidates belong to the Progressive party.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 7.—It is reported that the Sultan is making unusual warlike preparations. Fifty thousand needle guns have been recently purchased by the Turkish War Department, while large shipments of rifled cannon have been made to the Turkish forces in Asia. The Government has also been strengthening its fortifications, etc.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—Sales of 1500 bales of cotton to-day; Orleans, 18c; receipts 2264 bales; exports 3900 bales. Sugar and molasses are unchanged. Flour dull; superfine, $10 12½@10 25; choice, $14 75. Corn is dull at $1 45@1 50. Oats are dull at 75@80c. Pork is dull at $23 25. Bacon, shoulders, 14½@14¾c; clear rib, 17¾; clear sides, 18½c. Lard, 13¾@14c. Gold, 138½@139; sterling, 47¼@51; New York sight, ¼ discount.

LOUISVILLE, November 7.—Tobacco sales, 73 hhds at $5@$17 25 for leaf and lugs. Wheat $2 40@2 50 Corn dull shelled $1; in ear 60@70c. Oats in bulk, 70c. Flour superfine $8 25. Mess Pork $23. Lard 13c. Bacon, shoulders 12½; clear sides 17¼. Whisky, in bond, 35c.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat active, at $2 49. Corn firm; ear, 80c. Oats advanced to 64@65c. Rye dull and drooping, at $1 38. Barley, $1 30@1 50. Tobacco firm Whisky unchanged. Pork held at $20. Shoulders, 13c; clear sides, 19½c. Lard dull, at 12@12½c. Hogs dull at $6 25@6 60 gross. Flax seed dull, at $2. Potatoes, $2 80@3.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—Hemp, dull, dressed, $2 85. Flour, heavy, $6 25@$13 50. Wheat, lower, $1 05@$2 70. Corn, dull and drooping. Oats, 66@68c. Barley, firm, $1 30@$1 92. Rye, dull, $1 25@$1 35. Pork, $21 50; Bacon, Clear Sides, 16c; Shoulders, 13c; Sugar Cured Hams, 23@24c. Lard, dull, at 12½c.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Cotton, firm but less active; sales, 2500 bales of uplands at 18¾@20c. Flour, lower; superfine, $9 60@10 40. Wheat, dull and lower; amber State, $2 70. Corn, lower; mixed Western, $1 33@1 35. Oats, scarce, no firm, at 78@79c. Rye, quiet. Coffee, active. Sugar, firm; Cuba, 11¼@12c. Molasses, dull. Pork, firmer, $21 25.

The money market is steady at 6@7 per cent; sterling, dull, 9½@9⅝; gold, 38⅜; Government stocks steady; Tennessee, 62¼. Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $34,276 86; payments, $20,035 00; balance, $1,048,688 31.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, 5th inst: Prayer by Rev. M. Huntington.

The Governor presented a communication from the Governor in reference to the gun factory machinery, shipped from Nashville, on the fall of Fort Donelson, to South Carolina, and which was turned over to him after the close of the war, and asking the Legislature to make some disposition of it.

Mr. Nelson offered a resolution to refer the communication to a special joint select committee of the two Houses, which was adopted, and Messrs. Nelson, Elliott and Carey appointed on the part of the Senate.

Senator Nelson gave notice that on to-morrow he would move the appointment of a standing Committee on Immigration.

The Senate bill for the enforcement of the collection of all bonds forfeited by Southern sympathizers, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

House bill amending the charter of the Mississippi Railroad was passed on its third and last reading.

The Senate bill for the reduction of the military expenses of the State, was taken up and passed on its second reading.

In the House, on the same day, a bill was introduced by Mr. Bosson for the benefit of the Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Society. Referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

By Mr. Bosson—A bill to amend the revenue laws of the state. The object of the bill is to equalize the tax on insurance companies, domestic and foreign. Referred to the judiciary committee.

By Mr. Galbraith—A bill amending the act regulating the tax on theatrical exhibitions. Referred to the judiciary committee.

By Mr. Agee—A bill to prevent the sacrifice of personal property. The bill provides that property levied upon shall be valued by two disinterested freeholders, and shall not be sold at less than two-thirds of such valuation. Referred to the judiciary committee.

By Mr. Hamilton—A bill for the protection of cotton merchants, factors and brokers. The bill gives cotton merchants a lien upon cotton sold, for five days. Referred to judiciary committee.

By Mr. Ryder—A bill to aid the loyal people of Tennessee in securing just compensation from the General Government for the loss of property during the rebellion. The bill authorizes the Government to appoint a board of three Commissioners in each of the three divisions of the State, to examine and audit all claims for such losses, and defines what classes of claims shall be recognized. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The report of the Committee on Elections recommended that Mr. Medlin was entitled to the seat occupied by Mr. Cockril, which was concurred in, and Medlin took his seat.

A bill to protect the labor (negro) classes of the State, was debated and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

—The cost of the original Capitol at Washington City was $1,400,000. The additions, now nearly completed, will cost $12,000,000.

—There seems to be no doubt that the commanders of the Southern military districts will be instructed by Gen. Grant to suppress all armed volunteer organizations, both black and white, in that section of country.

DIED.

HARDWICK.—On Thursday, 7th inst, after a long and painful illness, MRS. SUSAN HARDWICK, wife of L. C. Hardwick, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Hardwick House, to-day at 2 o'clock p.m. The remains of this estimable lady will be conveyed to Somerville, their last resting place.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of Captain Sam. H. Shock and family are requested to attend the funeral of his eldest daughter, ELLA E., from St. Peter's Cathedral, Adams street, this (Friday) morning at ten o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

OFFICE MEMPHIS GAYOSO GAS COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENN., November 7, 1867.
To the Stockholders of the Memphis Gayoso Gas Company:

An additional call of twenty per cent. on the subscribed stock of the Company is hereby made payable at the Company's office, southwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets, on or before the 20th day of November, 1867.

JOHN DONOVAN, President.
GARLAND P. WARE, Secretary. nov8 10t

The works of the Company have been suspended, by an injunction granted by the United States District Court, at the instance of the Memphis Gas Light Company.

An appeal has been taken from the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, which will meet in next month. We are confident of our ability to set the injunction aside, when the works will be resumed with renewed energy and rapidly pushed through to completion. The damages sustained by you by this stoppage, the Memphis Gas Light Company will be held strictly accountable for, and of which you will be participants.

You are aware a large amount of work has been executed, at considerable cost, and accounts still outstanding which must be paid; also in prosecuting the appeal, money is required; it is therefore to be hoped the Stockholders will promptly comply with the above call. They are legally bound for their respective amounts subscribed. Unpleasantness it may be to

ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN H. BOWEN, present Incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
oc7 tde J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31 1867. aul te*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—

The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
oc22 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—

Store Houses Nos. 356 and 361 Shelby street. Also, a large office in the Walker block.
Apply to THOS. H. COCKE,
oc5 tf 279½ Main street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—

I wish to rent 700 acres of rich Big Creek LAND, in the Northern portion of Shelby county, Tenn. It will be rented in large or small tracts Address
CHAMBERLAYNE JONES, SR.,
oc5 1m* Cure Wormeley, Joy & Co.

FOR RENT—

A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oc6-tf J. W. PAGE, Jr.

TO RENT—

Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire of M. Hill, Main street, Webster block; or at store. Lisse, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p.m. se21

FOR RENT FOR THE YEAR 1868.

A SMALL FARM, in the immediate vicinity of Germantown, and not more than half a mile from the depot, containing some seventy-five acres, about half of which is in cultivation, the balance in grove and timber, with a good and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms, with out houses, etc., a good spring of never failing water, and other appendages. Possession given on the 1st of January next and ending the 31st of December following. Apply to Henry T. Jones, living in sight of the place
nov5-law1w* HENRY T. JONES.

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE." The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of Lease apply at the office of KENNY & PORTER.
Real Estate Agents, Kit Williams' Block,
oct tf Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR RENT—

STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court street. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No 1 and 2.

WANTS.

WANTED—

A situation as Assistant Bookkeeper or Salesman by a young man born and raised in the community. Best of references given Address H. C. Appeal Office.
no7 1w

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money for the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is NO MORE explosive than a tallow candle. Any farm that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and back while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and a bright estate is untold worth.
For further information, call on or address
H. C. Bewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
jy19 Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

FOR

SALE or RENT.

THE farm known as the Richardson place, in Tipton county, Tenn., five miles below Randolph, containing 956 acres, of which 450 acres are cleared and under a fine state of cultivation. There are on the place a comfortable dwelling house and negro cabins, a good gin house, and all necessary outhouses. Terms reasonable. Apply to Ashe, McLennan & Co., 284 Front St., Memphis, or to the undersigned at Covington, Tennessee.
nc5 1m J. R. PALMER.

FOR SALE.

Four Hundred Acres of Fine Land,

ONLY fifty acres cleared, balance heavily timbered; most of it above overflow, situated on Loosa Hatchie river, three miles north of Raleigh.
Terms of purchase are very favorable.
Apply to FINIS BURROW,
Raleigh, Tenn.,
or to L. O. RIVES, Attorney at Law, Excelsior Building, Memphis, Tenn. no3 1m

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for Sale the Residence of the late Dr. W. H. Raines, in the Town of Hernando, Desoto county, Miss. There is on the premises a large and commodious Frame Building, with six rooms. Out house, Stables, Orchard, etc., and situated near the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad depot. For further information address the undersigned at Hernando, Miss. W. A. RAINES,
oct9 1m* Administrator.

FOR SALE—

A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS (little used) will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland, 360 Front street, or
au23 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
mh3-tf 293 Main street, Memphis

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INVESTMENT. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff," on White river, Ark., 15½ miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred cleared (15 feet above the late overflow), the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power), Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (capacity 600 gallons), three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address Mrs. M. E. ——,
my4 tf Appeal Office

NOTICES.

NOTICE—

To all whom it may concern:
I will, on the first Monday in December next, apply for letters of administration on the estate of Jahiel Jones, deceased.
J H JONES.
November 6, 1867. no7 1aw1w*

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, over Six and a Half Million Dollars.

ISSUES Policies on all the different plans, and at as low rates as the safety and prudence will justify. Takes a note for Half the Premium, thereby you get double the amount of Insurance with the same sum in cash spent. In all Cash Companies. Call and see its advantages, offered by the Agents at 225 Madison street, up-stairs.
oct 3m MOORE & WEST, Agents

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the

Georgia Home Insurance Co.,

OF COLUMBUS, GA.

[INCORPORATED 1859.]

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $100,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS — EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties Insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents
22½ Madison street.

SOUTHERN

TRIMMING EMPORIUM

JAMES G. MOFFATT,

347 Main St., South of Union,

IMPORTER OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

French and German Buttons'

Fancy Goods, Notions,

Zephyr Worsted,

Worsted Patterns,

Real Laces, English Hosiery,

Toys, French Corsets.

Agent for the celebrated

Boulevard Hoop Skirts!

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—That I will apply at the November term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., for letters of administration on the estate of Fred. Sawtell, deceased. F. PYEMFENT.
oct3 law1w

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

FRIDAY, : : : : : NOVEMBER 8, 1867.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily, 8:45 a.m.		5 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	5:45 p.m.	6:40 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. oc19

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 5½ p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 6:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and Whitervirs, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL. Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions
JAS. WINSTON,
Supt. of Circulation,

THANKS.—We are daily indebted to the Southern Express Company for late papers of all kinds. Col. Shuter's boys are always up to if not ahead of time.

BACK AGAIN.—We are pleased to notice among the latest arrivals our friend Mr. J. S. Drake, the well known merchant, who returned yesterday morning, after a lengthy absence.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—The change in the hours of holding the markets took effect yesterday. They now open at 1 p.m. and close at 7 p.m. This is a good change for late risers.

THE NEWS.—The irrepressible Joe Locke, at 22 Jefferson street, has all the papers, plain and illustrated, from every point. He knows as well how to sell them cheap as to collect a bill or make a successful dun.

INQUEST.—Mr. Coroner Cotton held an inquest yesterday morning, at No. 5 De Soto street, on the body of a negro child that was found dead. The jury, by their foreman, Chas. N. Martin, returned a verdict finding that it came to its death from natural causes.

AFTER BEDDING.—Wednesday night, between 7 and 10 o'clock, a sneak thief entered a room in a building at the corner of Main and Washington streets, and stole the blankets and sheets off a bed, besides a leather satchel and some other articles.

WOOD THIEVES.—Two cold Africans, Ben Dudley and Marcus Owen, made a descent yesterday on the woodpile of Michael McClure, were arrested yesterday and lodged in the Adams street Station House. They will be handed over to the tender mercies of a Justice to day.

ROOM ROBBERY.—The room of Mr. Frank P. Dougherty, over the Commercial Bank, was entered yesterday morning and a pair of pistols stolen. The clothing and other valuable articles in the room were left untouched. A negro boy who had access to the room is suspected. He has left for parts unknown.

KNOCKED OVER.—A stranger in the city who puts up at the Overton, was standing near the corner of the hotel about one o'clock yesterday morning, when some one came up and struck him a severe blow on the head, knocking him senseless. It must have been done from pure malice, as no robbery was committed.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 336 Main street, have received the New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Banner of Light, Boston Pilot, Harper's Bazaar, Comic Monthly for November, Irish Citizen, John Mitchell's New Paper, Wilkes' Spirit, Waverley Magazine, Round Table, Harper's Weekly, New York Mercury, La Crosse Democrat, Police Gazette, Police News; also, new sheet music, and dailies from everywhere. Call at Emmons & Son for your reading matter.

AMUSEMENTS IN MEMPHIS.—During the prevalence of the late epidemic, our streets, stores and churches have presented the appearance of a "deserted village," and yet, notwithstanding the "hegira," the enterprising manager of the New Memphis Theater, Mr. Thompson, has managed to offer to our theatergoing friends attractions which have secured full houses, the greatest of which, lately, has been the charming and *naive* Miss Melville. We consider ourselves repaid for braving the dangers of the fever by remaining, in witnessing the acting of this pretty and charming young actress.

PERSONAL.—We are indeed glad to welcome back again our young friend, Clarence T. Goeghegan, who, with his fair young bride, reached the city yesterday. The happy pair were heartily welcomed by their hosts of friends. That they may live long in our midst and be prosperous, is our most earnest wish, and when those who now greet them are gathered to their fathers, may generations yet unborn rise up and call them blessed.

JOE LOCKE, 22 Jefferson street, Avalanche Building, received by last night's mail, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Waverly Magazine, Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Sporting News, Boston Pilot, Harper's Bazaar of Fashion, Banner of Light, Yankee Notions, Comic Monthly, Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun, New York Ledger, Peterson's Magazine and Pleasant Hours, for December, American Miscellany, and all the late dailies. Also keeps on hand a large assortment of stationery, etc.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."—This evening is set apart for the farewell benefit of Miss Melville, and we sincerely trust that it will be a benefit indeed. Miss Melville came in a very unfortunate time, during this, the unprecedented sickly season. Had she appeared at any other period of the theatrical season, her success (in a pecuniary point of view) would have been great. Miss Emilie has won "troops of friends" by her lady-like demeanor in private life and by her *artistic* qualities as an actress and vocalist. Added to this, she has a strong claim upon our citizens by generously volunteering her services in aid of our distressed widows and orphans a few evenings ago. This truly good service shows that she has a heart as well a head, and we trust that our play-goers will not forget to-night the fair beneficiary on this, her last appeal. Let her have "a bumper at parting."

THE FALL MEETING.—The meeting to be held on the grounds of the Memphis Racing Association, on the second Monday in November, under the auspices of the Turf Congress, promises to be a most brilliant affair. The track is in most excellent order; the Superintendent, Capt. John S. Lail, having given the greatest attention to his department for months past. The Ladies' Stand has undergone a thorough repair, and everything done to render lady visitors comfortable. Ushers will be in attendance. The Grand Stand has also been refitted for the reception of visitors. The Secretary, Mr. Gibson, is daily in the receipt of letters from the most prominent turf men of the country, giving notice of their coming. There is certain to be a gathering of the finest stock, and all the prominent sporting men of the country on this occasion.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

MEETING YESTERDAY.

Yellow Fever Declared No Longer Epidemic.

The Board of Health held their regular meeting at the office of the Health Officer, Dr. W. E. Rogers, corner of Main and Madison street, at twelve o'clock yesterday, when there were present, Drs. Irwin, Taylor, Otey, Brown, Sim, Pittman and Rogers. The President, Dr. Irwin, in the chair. On motion of Dr. Pittman, the resolution passed at the meeting of Physicians in reference to the death of the late Dr. Sale was ordered to be spread upon the minutes. Dr. Brown offered the following:

Resolved by the Board of Health, That we consider yellow fever no longer epidemic. Absentees and strangers may return with impunity.

The resolution failed to pass. Dr. Pittman offered the following:

It is well known that yellow fever has prevailed in our city to a more or less extent for a month past. It is sad to think that about one hundred and thirty of our population during this time have fallen victims to its merciless sway; among these a number of our most useful and honored citizens.

Resolved, That we now take great pleasure in announcing to the city and country at large, that the yellow fever has ceased—no new cases occurring. We therefore respectfully invite our absentees to return to their homes. We believe they may do so with safety.

Resolved, That while some members of our Board were prostrated with the dread disease, our sincere homage is due to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, that the lives of all have been spared.

Resolved, That our thanks are tendered to the editors of the city paper for the interest they have manifested in our proceedings during the prevalence of the disease.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Dr. Rogers, the Secretary of the Board of Health, for the able and efficient manner in which he has performed his arduous duties amidst his professional engagements.

The resolutions were adopted, but the preamble was struck out.

Dr. A. K. Taylor offered the following:

Resolved, That yellow fever having been epidemic in this city for the past month, we do now declare the same to exist as such no longer, and that those abroad in consequence of the disease would be safe in returning to their homes.

Which not meeting with a second, was not put.

The resolution of Dr. Brown was lost.

Dr. P. H. Otey offered the following resolutions relative to sanitary matters, which were lost:

WHEREAS, The late epidemic no longer exists, and there is no longer any danger to citizens returning home,

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Mayor and Aldermen to place the city in a thorough sanitary condition during the winter months. That in our opinion the condition of the city is such as to have invited diseases of an epidemic character.

Resolved, That a physician be appointed in each ward, whose duty it shall be to inspect every house in his ward, suggest sanitary regulations, and if not carried out by the occupants in ten days, to report such neglect to the sanitary police, whose duty it shall then be to clean up such premises at the expense of the occupant; and, further, that whereas it has occurred that some occupants have emptied their sinks during the summer months, thereby endangering the health and lives of the community, that we request his Honor, the Mayor, and Aldermen to pass an ordinance forbidding such action in future, and to require work of that kind to be done during the winter months.

Dr. Taylor moved that the Board adjourn *sine die*. The President and Dr. Brown were both opposed to this course. The latter gentleman was of opinion that the Board should resign as he thought there was no further need of their services. On motion the Board adjourned till the next regular meeting. From the above it will be seen that there is no difference of opinion as regards the prevalence of the disease. It is to be regretted that the resolutions of Dr. Otey did not pass. They embrace good ideas. It is to be hoped that the authorities will take the subject matter contained therein in hand and remedy the existing evil.

The Board then adjourned.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Both the pieces presented at this place of amusement last night, having been performed several times before this season, have become rather stale to our theater-goers, and as a consequence did not draw a house commensurate with the fine rendering of the leading characters by Miss Melville, and the really excellent support she had in the stock company. She is certainly a charming actress, and we feel a regret at her so soon parting with us, without being able to test the proper appreciation of our citizens who may be absent or kept at home by reason of the sickly season. She takes her farewell benefit to-night, when will be introduced the play of *Satan in Paris*, and the afterpiece of *Norma*.

THE LAST RITES.—The body of Joseph A. Prentice was yesterday evening taken to Cincinnati for burial. Preparation had been made to have his body buried, but his friends knowing that the wife of the deceased was en route to this city had the body placed in a vault until she came. Upon her arrival, Mrs. Prentice had it embalmed and placed in a splendid metalic case. Funeral service was read by the Rev. C. P. Bliss. A number of carriages filled with all the showmen of the city and a large number of citizens followed the corpse to the Ohio depot, thus paying their last respects to their *confrere*.

THE BLUE LINE.—Cotton shippers are partial to this reliable and prompt express line. It is again resuming its old stand at the head of the list of carriers. By it cotton reaches its destination in perfect order and in the very shortest time. There is no change of cars from Cairo to New York, Boston, or, in fact, to any manufacturing point East or North. Larry Harmstad is agent for this favorite line, and gives through bills to all points. Freight as low as by any competing route.

LOTS OF FUN.—The Memphis Trotting Park Garden has been the scene of no little amusement in its time. It has passed into the hands of Mr. Jerry Lewis, who is well known in this city, especially among river men, as a clever and obliging gentleman. He will open the Garden to-morrow, and during the races parties will find this a pleasant place of resort. An adjunct of our city like this garden, properly managed, will not fail to be well patronized, and we are satisfied that Mr. Lewis will make the Memphis Trotting Park Garden worthy of a visit by those who wish to while away a pleasant afternoon or evening in a sociable and agreeable manner.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Willinn Hunter, Judge, etc.*—The case of Jim. Foley occupied the attention of the Court and Jury, up to a late hour on yesterday. The prisoner stood indicted for the larceny of a watch. It appeared in evidence that the officer found the watch and then went to the prisoner telling him "he had better tell all about it." The prisoner informed the officer that "he had given the watch to another"—the man from whom the officer obtained it. Attorney-General Wallace insisted "that the confession having been proved true by the watch being found at the place designated by the prisoner, though prior to the time of the confession, it should be admitted as evidence against the prisoner." Judge Hunter, however, ruled "that the discovery of the stolen property should be the result of the confession or subsequent to it, in order to make it admissable testimony," and cited several cases in the books where the discovery was made subsequent to the confession, consequently the confession was ruled out and as a further consequence the prisoner was discharged by the Jury. The Jury and witnesses attending Court were discharged until Monday morning.

To-day the prisoners confined in the county jail will be brought out and counsel assigned for the defense of those unable to employ counsel.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—The cases set for trial to-day are as follows: 152 to 160, The State vs. Joe Lepari and Ross Lovejoy; 278 to 279, same vs. G. W. Van Voast; 222 to 228, same vs. John Carnes; 404, same vs. P. Cohn; 407, same vs. Jennie Steadman; 408, same vs. Thos. O. Smith; 406, same vs. Joe Young and A. Jones, 45 to 54, same vs. Ed. Ferguson.

Saturday, November 9th.—405 vs. The State vs. John Enson.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.—John Hood to James Hood, deed, $1221, 55 acres of land, more or less; Marly L. Estes to B. M. Estes, deed, $4750, lot on south side of Woodson street, 24½ by 148½ feet; Benjamin R. Gilbert to Samuel Gilbert, deed, interest in 5 acres of land on south side of Jackson street and east of Fort Pickering; Ellen Gilbert et al. to Samuel Gilbert, deed, interest in same property.

PATENTS.—From the following, issued for the week ending October 29th, it will be seen that a Memphian has one:

B. E. Chollar, of Leavenworth, Kansas, for improved method of removing carbon from gas retorts.

Thomas Courser, of Burlington, Iowa, for improved washing machine.

John Grap, of Dubuque, Iowa, for improvement in ventilating mill stones.

John Gray, of Litchfield, Ill., for improvement in ratchet drills.

Charles T. J. Hayden, of Versailles, Mo., for improved composition for hardening steel.

James D. Marshal, of Renick, Mo., for improvement in plow and planter combined.

William Newburry, of Clarksville, Mo., for improvement in churns.

S. S. Rembert, of Memphis, Tenn., for improvement in breech loading firearms.

Gerhard Bingen, of Smith City, Mo., for improvement in plows.

Albert Staley, of Clinton, Iowa, for improvement in steam slide valves.

Samuel Webb, of Joliet, Ill., for improvement in water wheels.

Daniel Mendenhall, of Fairfield, Iowa, for tree protector.

Marvin Pierce, of Winona, Minn., for improved spring bed bottom.

I will pay one hundred dollars to the first person who will kill a sneak or room thief, caught in the act. The dead body only taken as proof.
L. S. LAKE,
no8 1w 258 Front street.

Owing to some more painting, etc., Messrs. Eastland & Lloyd were unable to open to-day. Due notice will be given.

Lilly Brothers, Grocers, have removed to the corner of Second and Union streets in the new court room building.
no5 1w

We were shown to-day, by Capt. B. D. Castleman, General Agent of the National Horse Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky., a receipt acknowledging payment of loss sustained by Col. Ed. F. McGhee, of Panola county, Miss., on Policy No. 5014. The *National* is doing an extensive business in this and adjoining States, and we cordially commend it to stock owners as safe and reliable. Call on the local Agent and insure at once, and thereby protect your stock against loss by death and theft. Memphis office, 286 Main street. nov7 2td1tw

Ladies visit the fur emporium and buy genuine furs. Memphis Hat Company, opposite the square. oc31 6t.

Ladies and children's furs, the tastiest and finest in the city. Memphis Hat Company, opposite the square. oc31 6t

Dr. B. A. Pope, Oculist and Aurist, (Bethel Block,) will continue his practice for a few weeks longer in Memphis. Office hours from 9½ A. M. to 2 P. M.

READ the advertisement of Rice, Stix & Co. Their immense stock of Fashionable Dry Goods will be closed out regardless of cost, to quit the retail trade. oct8 1m

Buy your fall style hat of Miller & Leidy. oc31 6t

Attend the closing out sale of Rice, Stix & Co. You will find a complete stock of Dry Goods at lower prices than ever. oct8 1m

Furs! furs! furs! furs! furs! furs! at Miller & Leidy's, 269 Main street. oc31 6t

Hats the best and latest styles at Memphis Hat Company, opposite the square. oc31 6t

Notice to Physicians and Druggists. Five hundred freshly imported Swedish leeches just received, and for sale to the trade, by J. B. Wasson & Co., No. 318 Main street. Also, pure and unadulterated liquors for medicinal purposes, such as Cognac, Hennessee, Otard, Dupay and pure grape brandies; old Oporto, Bourdeaux, Madeira, Sherry, Champagne and Catawba, sparkling and still; also, pure brands of old Rye and Bourbon whiskies, Jamaica rum, and gin. All of which are offered in quantities to suit purchasers, at a very low margin above cost. All articles we warrant as recommended. No. 318 Main street.

Gents' dress and business hats at Memphis Hat Company, opposite Court square. oc31 6t

We cannot enumerate the prices of our immense stock to be cleared out. They are the lowest, in order to secure an early sale. Rice, Stix & Co. oct8 1m

Ladies' furs, all qualities, at Miller & Leidy's, opposite the square. oc31 6t

No Deception.—We mean to close out the retail branch, and have marked all Dry Goods down to lowest figures. Rice, Stix & Co. oct8 1m

Cold.—Ladies can buy the finest furs at Miller & Leidy's, opposite Court square. oc31 6t

Mink, sable and fitch furs the finest at Miller & Leidy's. oc31 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY

Of Cuba, conducted by the S, anish Government; $384,000 in Gold drawn every seventeen days, prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for *Doubloons* and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 11 Wall St.,
no8 3m New York.

La Mirandes' French Remedies—Have saved thousands all over Europe, having been for many years the first assistant at Professor La Mirandes' Private Hospital in Paris, and having been induced to establish a branch in this country, I am now prepared to furnish his celebrated remedies for Consummation, Rheumatism, Scrofula etc. Also, the genuine imported Vitella—Health's Grand Restorer—the only certain cure for a constitution shattered by the excesses and abuses of youth. Do not be tampered with by inexperienced physicians. Address your communications to G. W. Fenner, 25 West 47th St., New York. Advice gratis, but if you give us the full history of your case, the consultation fee of three dollars should be enclosed. Ladies may address us in full confidence. no7

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

Greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years and can say in confidence and truth of it what we never can be able to say of any other medicine: Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its medical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price, only 35 Cents per Bottle.

OFFICES—215 Fulton street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England; 441 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada. oc29 eod 6m

A Cough, a Cold or a Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE. oc27eod6m

Marriage and Celibacy.—An essay for young men on the crime of solitude, and the diseases and abuses which create impediments to marriage, with cure means of relief. Sent in sealed envelopes free of charge. Address
DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphia.
oc24 ddw3m

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

The rise in the upper Ohio is running out, but we do not look for that stream to get as low again during the season as it has been. The *Commercial*, of the 6th, says: "At Pittsburg the river was receding last night with three and a half feet in the channel, and no prospect of more water at present. Last night there was five and a half feet and stationary at Parkersburg. A dispatch reports the river as having fallen three feet altogether at Ironton. It was on a stand at Portsmouth yesterday morning when the Mary Erwin left there. Here it has receded twelve inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. To-day there will be less than seven feet hence to Louisville." The steamers which left Cincinnati will no doubt come out on the swell, while the Minneola will find enough water to come over French island without much trouble. The rise will not give more than thirty-six inches on the bars towards the mouth. White river is about on a stand with forty inches to Duvall's Bluff. We have no late advices from the Arkansas. Down boats are detained as usual at Point Pleasant where five feet is reported. This is decidedly the worst place hence to Cairo or St. Louis. Weather pleasant and dry.

Arrivals.

Steamer Peoria City, St. Louis.
" Ozark, White river.
" Goldfinch, Haile's Point.
" Countess, St. Louis.

Departures.

Steamer Peoria City, Vicksburg.
" J. D. Perry, New Orleans.
" H. M. Childs, Red river.

Boats in Port.

Goldfinch, Countess, Ozark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ozark did not get away for White river last night. She needed some repairs and her freight will be transferred to the Commercial. The Ozark goes out on Saturday for Pine Bluff and way landings in charge of Capt. Du. May.

The Commercial, Capt. Ashford, with Messrs. Morton and Smithers in the office, will be in port to day and leave to-morrow for all points on White river.

The fine packet Marble City, in charge of Capt. Conway, will be in port to leave for Cairo and St. Louis to-day at 5 p.m.

The swift and handsome City of Cairo will be found at the wharfboat this morning. She was delayed by low water but will depart at 10 a.m. for St. Louis. Capt. Bob. Riley is master, and Mr. White is the popular chief purser.

The Gleaner, of which John Fenwick is chief, has been delayed in the Arkansas. She will doubtless be at our wharf, however, this morning to return to Pine Bluff and way points to-morrow evening.

The Countess came in yesterday from St. Louis. She will enter some trade at an early day. Our old friend Tom Batchelior is on the Countess, looking as well as if he were a Count, an Earl, or King of the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. James Champlin, who was in old times well known in our city as a Memphis and New Orleans clerk, died a few days ago on the steamer Cuba in Red river. Mr. Champlin was a popular officer and a true soldier, and his death will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends.

Jerry Lewis opens the Trotting Park Garden to-morrow. His river friends will stick a pin there.

Capt. Aleck Irwin, who commanded the Nebraska before the war, in the Memphis and New Orleans trade, is now our city perfecting arrangements to put the Nick Longworth in as a Saturday packet between here and New Orleans.

Our friend Shane, of the firm of Shane & Herron, is the happiest man in Memphis. His face wreaths with smiles at sight of baby jumbere, tiny boots, rocking horses, etc.

The river friends of Messrs. John S. Toof and Charley Phillips will rejoice to learn that those gentlemen have recovered from their recent attack of fever and paid a short visit to the store yesterday.

The Great Republic will be in port to leave for New Orleans on Monday next. Capts. Davis, Williams and Palmer returned yesterday on the Ozark from a visit to the wreck of the Rowena. It is not yet decided what can be done with her. Capts. Davis and Palmer left last night by rail for Cincinnati to lay the facts in the case before the underwriters of that city. They will determine whether to risk raising her or not.

The handsome steamer Goldfinch came in from Haile's Point with a fair trip yesterday. She returns to-morrow. Capt. Wm. Karr is master and Bruce Hunter is chief clerk.

The Tennessee River Survey, under the direction of Gen. Weitzel, is progressing satisfactorily. Notwithstanding some unfortunate accidents have occurred, the survey is being pushed forward with energy, and it is expected that the party will arrive at the Muscle Shoals by the 6th of November. On the 1st of Novbmber they had reached a point thirty miles below Bridgeport.

The Peerless and Silver Spray left Cincinnati on Wednesday night. The former for the Arkansas, and the latter for New Orleans.

The Sam. Hale left at the same time for this port.

The Pine Grove was sold at Cincinnati on Tuesday last for $12,000. She will probably enter the Nashville trade.

In the case of Capt. Rusk vs. the Buckeye Insurance Company, to $3 000 on the St. Cloud, lost in the Mississippi, near Plum Point, a decision was given yesterday in favor of the owners of the St. Cloud. This decision decides her entire insurance—$16 000.

The Nashville Gazette of Wednesday says: Notwithstanding the wishes of our river men, the Cumberland at this point still refuses to rise, but good steady rain is expected within the next two weeks.

The residents of the counties bordering on the Kentucky river, have a petition which is being circulated for signatures, asking forth that they are deeply interested in the unimpeded navigation of that river, and that the bridge about to be built over it at Nashville will prove a serious and damaging obstacle to navigation by steamboats. They therefore pray for such legislation as will compel the Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati railroad company to construct its bridge across the Kentucky river with a good and sufficient draw adapted to the passage of steamboats at all stages of water.

A Pittsburg dispatch of the 6th says: "The river is again receding at this point, with three and a half feet in the channel. Weather clear and cool, and the prospects for more water are not very encouraging. The Armadillo, from Christie's Landing, where she has been laid up all summer, is the first arrival of the season. The Delaware, for Cincinnati, and the Leclaire, for Portsmouth, cleared to-day with all the freight they could take on the water. The Friendsale will leave for St. Louis in the morning with a good trip. There is plenty of freight here and at other points along the river, so that a boat does not experience much difficulty in getting a trip."

—The military authorities at Washington on the 4th inst., in accordance with directions of the President, were engaged in the necessary preliminaries for suppressing and disbanding the colored Volunteer military companies in the District of Columbia. One of them continued on parade for more than eight hours yesterday, fully armed.

—A man named White recently made a voyage through the great canon of the Colorado, on a rudely constructed raft. He describes the Big Canon of the Colorado as terrific—a succession of rapids and falls. Some of the falls, he thinks are fully ten feet perpendicular. His raft would plunge over such places, rolling over and over, and he was compelled to lash himself fast to keep from being washed away from it altogether. He says there are rocky cliffs overhanging the river that he believes to be a mile and a half high, over which pour several cataracts of stupendous size.

—The Judiciary Committee, both majority and minority, will have their reports ready to submit to Congress on Thursday, the 21st. The majority report will be against impeachment, and will be signed by some members who voted nay in committee on the 8th of June last. The minority will be Boutwell, Lawrence, Williams and Thomas, as heretofore. Both sections of the committee are agreed upon one point—that this question must be immediately decided, and it will probably be the only business of the few days that will remain of the first session of the Fortieth Congress.

—At the election at Leavenworth, Kansas, Mrs. Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who have been canvassing the State in favor of female suffrage, visited the polls in each ward and addressed the voters, probably the first occurrence of the kind in this country. They were accompanied by the Hutchinson family, who sang some of their campaign songs, and were received in every precinct with hearty cheers for women's rights and female suffrage. The proposition to strike the word "male" from the Constitution will probably receive a larger vote than either of the other proposed amendments.

—IN Boston, the theaters publish the following announcements on their programmes:

—In view of the many recent thefts of plays by means of stenographing reporting done while original and unprinted pieces are being acted, the ladies and gentlemen of the audience are most respectfully requested by the author and manager if they should observe any person near them in the act of writing, to report the fact to any usher or official in the theater at once, in order that these dishonest parties may be detected, and the odious practice broken up.

STEAMBOATS.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO.,

Steamboat Agents and Proprietors

Memphis City Wharf-Boat.

OFFICE—287 Main Street, corner of Madison
se17

FOR ST. LOUIS.

For Cairo and St.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, November 7, 1867.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 138¼; it advanced ⅛ by noon; at 1 p.m. it had gone up to 139, and closed at 138¾. A fair margin is retained by our dealers in coin to cover shipments and the low rate of exchange. The amounts presented at the counter are very small, and the aggregate sales for the day seldom exceeds a few hundred dollars. The buying rates for the day was from 137 to 137½c.

Silver, buying at 128@129c.

Exchange is in fair demand, with an increase in the offerings of cotton bills for the past two days. All choice of sight bills are taken at a discount of 5c. The selling rate runs from par to ¼ premium.

There is a slight stiffening up in city scrip, and dealers to-day would pay 58c, but were unable to buy. As it is not probable that the city will issue more scrip for some time yet to come, holders are in no anxious to part with what they have. The counter rates are firm at 61@62c for small pieces.

County warrants, though in demand in a small way, are unchanged; buying at 68@70c; selling at 75c.

Police warrants are scarce and in some demand. Brokers have advanced their buying rates to 70@75c, and sell at 76@80c.

A postal convention between the United States and the Netherlands has been published. It discloses the curious fact that while a letter going from the United States costs but fifteen cents, a letter coming from the Netherlands costs forty cents.

Acting Comptroller Hulburd has decided that National banks have no right to receive packages of valuable securities, plate, or other things for safe keeping, under the power granted to receive deposits.

The Lorillards, tobacco merchants, made returns for Government tax in September, to the amount of $723,000, supposed to be the largest sum ever paid by any house in the United States.

The last quarterly report shows a healthy state of affairs among the National banks in Iowa. With a capital of $5,482,000, they have a reserve fund of nearly ten per cent. exclusive of undivided earnings of the same percentage. With over $5,400,000 of deposits, the actual amount of legal tenders is $1,570,000, or over 25 per cent. of the deposits, when the law only requires 15 per cent., and this is exclusive of National bank notes and balances due from National banks of $1,900,000.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate	GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Bank of Ten. old is'ues	28	Augusta L. & R. Co.	50
" W. Tenn.	40	Bank of Augusta	50
" Chattanooga	10	" Athens	40
" Middle Tenn'e	60	" Columbus	6
City Bank	60	" Commerce	6
Merchant's Bank	95	" Fulton	60
Northern Bank	90	" Ely'n State	20
Ocoee "	10	" Middle Ga	80
Planters' "	98	" Savannah	85
Union "	98	" State of Ga	12
Shelbyville "	80	Cent'l R. R. B'k Co.	90
Southern "	98	City B'k of Augusta	25
Traders' "	90	Fi'm'rs & M'ch'cs "	6
ALABAMA.		Ga. R. R. & B'k Co.	96
Bank of Mobile	95	Marine Bank	90
" Montgomery	95	Mrch'ts & Pl't's B'k	5
" Selma	90	Planters' Bank	12
Commercial Bank	12	Union Bank	5
Eastern Bank	42	Mechanic's Bank	2
Northern "	33	Man'fact'rs "	12
Central "	6	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Southern "	95	Bank of Camden	30
NORTH CAROLINA.		" Charleston	15
Bank of Cape Fear	20	" Chester	7
" Charlotte	2	" Georgetown	50
" Clarendon	2	" Hamburg	18
" Commerce	12	" Newbury	30
" Fayetteville	7	S. Carolina	8
" Lexington	10	" State, old is'ue	10
" N. Carolina	40	" State, new "	5
" Wadesboro'	20	Commercial Bank	5
" Washington	10	Exchange Bank	10
" Wilmington	15	Fi'rm'rs & Exch'ge	5
" Yanceyville	5	Merchants' Bank	8
Commercial Bank	16	People's Bank	40
Farmers' B'k of C.	20	Planters' "	8
Merchants' Bank	40	Plant'rs & M'ch'cs B'k	16
Miners & Plant'rs B'k	25	South W. R. R	22
LAND WARRANTS.		State Bank	3
40 acres, war 1812	88	Union "	60
80 " "	90	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
120 " "	100	Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, $7 for 1 lb. sterling	
160 " "	140	France, Switzerland & Belgium, 5 56 francs for $1 00.	
160 " not "	135	GERMANY.	
BONDS.		Bremen $1.16 for 1 gold thaler	
M. & C. R.R. bonds	75	Berlin, $1.07 for 1 Prussian thaler	
M. & C. R.R. coupons	85	Frankfort, 69c for 1 guilder	
M. & O. R.R. bonds	22	Sweden, 41½c for one rix dollar	
M. & O R.R. coupons	22		
Tenn. bonds, old	66		
" new	64		
Tenn. coupons	90		
Miss C.R.R. 1st m'g'e	65		
" 2d "	40		
Memp'l's City b'nds	45		
" coupons	55		

Our midnight dispatches of last night reported an advance of 1-16 in the Liverpool cotton market, which was followed this morning at 11 a.m. by a similar movement, making that market ⅛d better than on yesterday. It closed active at 8⅝d for uplands and 9d for Orleans, with sales of 15,000 bales. The New York market opened with a fair demand at 18¾c for uplands. The 1:30 p.m. dispatch announced holders asking an advance, but buyers were acting with caution. Middling, 18⅝@18¾c; Mobile, 19¼c; Orleans, 20c, and closed with a good demand at the latter figure. Sales for the day, 2000 bales. Our market opened with a fair inquiry at 15½, 15¾ and 16c for middling, and the market was very irregular. There was more difference between the ideas of buyer and seller than in November for the last year. Sales ranged from 15½c to 16¾c during the early part of the day, but after noon it was difficult to fill at our outside quotations. The market closed irregular, but tending upwards. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	nominal
Good Ordinary	14 @14½
Low Middling	15 @15¾
Middling	16 @16¾
Strict Middling	16¾@16¾
Good Middling	17 @

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1		1,080
Received to-day	2055	
Received previously	32,311	34,366
		35,446
Exported to-day	579	
Exported previously	26,049	26,628
Stock on hand		8,818

The new tax imposed on raw cotton is productive of great mischief in domestic manufactured cottons, as it keeps the market in an unsettled, feverish condition at the best. A continuance of the present tax, for two years will divert this country of its heretofore proud prominence in cotton growing, and place England with her India cotton plantations far in the ascendency. Equal taxation, and protection to home industry was once the policy of this government. But at the present time the protection offered the industrial interest of the southern states is in offering England a premium for the pauper labor of the indolent millions of India. We clip the following pertinent remarks on this subject, from the New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 1st inst:

"We do rely, and have for a long time chiefly relied, on cotton to keep up our end of the balance of trade. Is it well to kill, for its feainers, the goose which lays the golden egg?

"If our revenue demand the existing tax on cotton, ought not the cereal crops of this country to be taxed in the same proportion, say thirty-three per cent. of their ante-bellum value? Are there objections to a wheat tax, which do not apply to the cotton tax, as far as revenue is concerned?

"No one objects to the South paying her portion of the revenue, but what portion of the revenue law exempts the South from the taxes the North has to pay. If the South be poor, shall we adopt the scriptural policy, and take from him that hath not, even the little he hath?

"Can no stronger inducement than special taxation be held out to immigrants, in order that the South may be repopulated?

"If the freedmen be the 'nation's wards,' is it the part of an honest guardian to take every per cent of the product of the industry of its wards in addition to other taxes?"

Corn is cheap in Nashville. *The Gazette* of Wednesday says:

There is a very good supply in market, but holders are waiting for better prices. We quote at 60 to 65c per bushel. There is a large demand from abroad. The great whisky distilleries and starch manufactories of Indiana and Illinois have been sounding our market with orders for the article by the thousand bushels, but have met with no response.

Meats, now that the packing season has set in above, will decline in this market. In fact, we see a weakness which would no doubt have been noticeable long ago, had navigation been possible in the Ohio. The recent rise in that stream, though it is not such as assures a continuation of a good stage, has been large enough to permit the departure of many steamers bound to this and other southern ports; and their arrival, which may be looked for by the first of next week, will be the signal for a general and malarial fall in prices, not only of meats, but produce of every kind. Mess pork is offered freely at $21 2 a and $23 50 in round lots, and clear sides are inactive at 18¼@18½c, while a consignment of nine casks was closed out at 18c. Clear bulk sides are in market, but the demand is light at this season. They are held at 17@17½c; shoulders, 14½@14¾c; breakfast bacon, 19@19½c; plain hams, 19@20c; plain canvassed hams, 21@22c; sugar-cured, 23@24c; sugar-cured canvassed, 25@26c. Meal is scarce, and in fair demand at $6, while some is held higher. Corn, scarce, with light receipts; choice is worth $1 12@1 15; new ear, 80@90c. Oats, stiff at 75c. Hay, firm and in small supply, held at $27@28 on landing, and $30@32 in store. A small lot of bran arrived from St. Louis and sold on the landing slowly at $20@21 per ton. Apples are slow sale at $4@5 for good, and very choice are held at $5 50@6. Butter is coming in more freely: Goshen, 43@45c; choice western, 38@40c; good, 30@35c; common, not in demand. Bagging in good demand at 27@28c for India, 25@27c for Kentucky power, and 34@35c for hand made. Eggs are active at 28@30c. Flour very quiet; super $7@7 50, X $8@9 50, XX $10@10 50, XXX $13@14; fancy brands $14@15 50. Chickens are in better supply at $3@4 for young, and $4 50 for old. Potatoes are in large supply and weak at $1 00@1 50 per bbl, and $1 50@1 60 per sack. Onions scarce at $3@4 50 per bbl. Sweet Potatoes 75@81 per bushel. Mackerel in good supply; No. 1 half bbls $10 50@11; No. 2 do $8 50@9; No. 1 kits $2 50@2 75; No. 2 do $2 00@2 25; No. 3 $1 25@2 00. Molasses firm at 70@80c for 8s. Louis rebolled; no New Orleans of consequence in market; syrup, $1@1 50. Sugar firm 18½@19c for white crushed and powdered and coffee sugars at 17½@18½c; brown 16@17c. Rio Coffee, fair to choice, 24@27½c. Cuff Lime $2 25@2 50; Cape Lime, $2 25@2 50. Western reserve cheese, 16½@17c factory, 18½@19c; English dairy, 18@19c. Common, whisky, $1 40@2; imitation Bourbon, $2 25@3; Bourbon, $3.

Hog killing has commenced at Louisville. The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

The past week has witnessed the commencement of packing by some of our largest houses, but the interruptions have been so numerous in consequence of the variation in the temperature that the business is yet far from general. The hogs arriving are fortunately, of so light a grade that much of the danger of damaged cure, will probably be averted, while the largest most available for our packers, many of whom have sold Cumberland hams and short ribs largely ahead. The old cure of American meats is almost entirely exhausted, and early stuff may yet be in active demand, as under the most propitious circumstances a month or six weeks must elapse before any can be ready for smoking. The high prices current for English meats in New York, and for other meats in our home markets, will prevent most of our packers to attempt ice-curing; but as only one of the houses was prepared, and prosecuted the work vigorously last season, we look now to salt cause excessive.

The receipts of hogs since the close of the packing season sum up 740,470 head, against 514,938 head for the corresponding period in the previous year. The receipts of hogs for the past week sum up 49,396, and the shipments 21,999, leaving 26,397 head for packers, city use, and a number left over in the pens.

Wagon and Carriage Material

Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00@$15 00
Buggy wheels, Sarven's patent	— @ 25 25
Wagon wheels	11 25@ 14 00
Buggy hubs, per set	1 25@ 2 00
Wagon hubs, do	1 80@ 4 00
Buggy spokes, do	3 00@ 5 00
Wagonspokes, do	2 70@ 3 75
Bent felloes, do	3 00@ 8 85
Sawed felloes, do	1 50@ 3 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	— @ 80
Buggy poles, each	— @ 90
Wagon singletrees and N. Yokes, doz	2 00@ 2 20
Blow handles, per dozen	2 00@ 2 50
Buggy bent bands, per set	14 50@ 17 50

no8 dawtm

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to me by J. D. C. Dole, as surviving partner of Carrick & Dole, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1867, and recorded in the Register's office in Shelby county and state of Tennessee, in book No. 61, pages 507, 508, 509, to secure a certain indebtedness therein named, I will,

On Tuesday, November 12, 1867,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. on said day at the premises, No. 260 second street, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, a corner six lot of furniture and other personal property contained in schedule marked "A" to said deed above referred to.

L. B. FOULD, Trustee.

oct30 td

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in

Imported and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,

No. 276 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

Also, the Celebrated

BAVARIAN BITTERS.

oct2

D. H. EVANS,

IMPORTER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS,

No. 14 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

jan23 tf

J. J. SMITH. JNO. L. LEECH.

SMITH & LEECH,

Rectifiers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

342 Second Street.

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HAVING erected a large and extensive Rectifying establishment, we are prepared to supply our customers with a superior article of Whiskies on as good terms and at as low prices as can be bought in any market.

oct5 oct13 3m

A. VACCARO, S. VACCARO, M. MAGEVNEY, JR. A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

my8

U. S. BONDED CELLAR.

NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

RHENISH & FRENCH WINES, LIQUORS,

Foreign Fruits,

AND PRODUCE.

No. 262 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

BAVARIAN BITTERS,

The best Bitters in the market

as a

TONIC AND APPETIZER.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

276 Front Row.

F. LANE, J. H. MARTIN, J. W. LANE.

F. LANE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. Union and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

LIBERAL Cash Advances made on Consignments, and special attention given to filling orders. sel2 3m

WM. GAY, Memphis, } WM. C. RUTLAND, Of DeSoto Co., Miss.

TAYLOR, GAY & RUTLAND,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Grocers, Cotton Factors

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 304 Front Street,

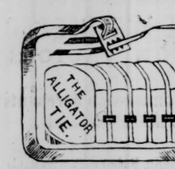
Mosby & Hunt's Block, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Strict attention to the Sale and Storage of COTTON and other Country Produce. Our stock of Bagging, Rope and Bale Ties is complete. Plantation Supplies, are also at all times complete.

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.



THE undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.

In addition to the FASSMAN DIAMOND TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore they now offer his ALLIGATOR TIE, with teeth so arranged as to instantly clamp the hoop when the pressure is removed from the bale, and hold it without slipping.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. Its strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized; but it is deemed not out of place to recall the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Sea Steamers and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.

CHAMBERS & LATTING,
No. 81 Carondelet street, N. O.

sep22 no6

Chancery Sale of Real Estate

—ON—

Friday, December 6th, 1867.

1237. N. R. D.—John M. Fleming, adm'r, et al., vs Wm. Neal, et al. Chancery Court of Memphis.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree made in the above cause, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House door in the city of Memphis, Tennessee,

On Friday, December 6, 1867,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 m. the following described real estate, to wit: Sixty-seven (67) acres, bounded as follows: On the south by the lands belonging to the estate of Wm. Neal, deceased; on the west by the land belonging to the estate of W. T. Farley, and on the north by said Farley's lands and the lands of John Jarman, and on the east by the land of said John Jarman; said tract of land lies about three miles south of Collierville, Shelby county, Tennessee, the same being the farm of A. G. Neal, deceased, at his death.

Terms of Sale—In a credit of seven months, notes with good security and lien retained until payment of purchase money.

Equity of redemption barred.

A. ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

Nov. 6th, 1867. no6 dtd

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES.
(Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, etc.)
Preserved Canton Ginger, in Syrup;
Dry;
CRABS & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES—
(Chowchow, Onions, Cauliflowers, etc.)
New Peaches in Cans—2 and 3 lbs.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
300 Main Street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
And fine SYRUP;
HARRISON FLOUR;
GRAHAM or UNBOLTED FLOUR;
SUGARS—all kinds.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
300 Main Street.

MACKEREL—
No. 1 SHORE, BAY and MESS, all nice, for Family use.
NEW CODFISH;
NEW HERRING.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
oct31 300 Main Street.

COAL, COAL.

NOW is the time to lay in your Winter supply—and the place to purchase the best Pittsburg "Is at

BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO.,
25 South Court street,
and wased; ! Corner of Main.

BANKS AND BANKING

P. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier.

TENNESSEE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

BETHELL BUILDING,

Corner Court and Main Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

Jno. C. Lanier, Presi- W. H. Cherry, President Gayoso Savings dent Merchants' National Institution, tional Bank,
Jas Elder, President P. C. Bethell,
DeSoto Bank. J. K. P. Pritchard.

se29 3m

BANKING.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1844.

OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET.

J. J. MURPHY, - - - President.
F. M. CASH, - - - - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. MURPHY, E. M. APPERSON,
T. A. NELSON, J. C. JOHNSON,
Of S. O. & T. A. Nelson, Of G. Falls & Co.
J. F. FRANK, F. M. CASH,
J. T. STRATTON, of Stratton, Goyer & Co.

THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on this city an 1 all principal points in this section. Remittances promptly attended to. F. M. CASH, Secretary.

Planters' Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1869, or they will be forever barred.

jy27 tjal,1869 D. WEAVER, Trustee.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

No. 12 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.
D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.
my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.
W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.
T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.
H. E. GARTH, : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE

BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

sp10 tf

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.
oct2 3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.
R. C. BRINKLEY, - Vice-President.
C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Cashier.
T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS

GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - President.
FRED. WARNER, - - - - - Cashier.
my22 tf

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.
L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg,]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. au17 tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.
J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA,	JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS SPECHT,	C. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES,	JACOB WELLER,
N. HOFFHEIMER,	NICH FRECH,
H. H. METTE,	E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN,	AND. RENKERT,
J. J. JENNY.	

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

au21

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 1,

Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

On Friday, December 6, 1867,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 m. the following described real estate, to wit: Sixty-seven (67) acres, bounded as follows: On the south by the lands belonging to the estate of Wm. Neal, deceased; on the west by the land belonging to the estate of W. T. Farley, and on the north by said Farley's lands and the lands of John Jarman, and on the east by the land of said John Jarman; said tract of land lies about three miles south of Collierville, Shelby county, Tennessee, the same being the farm of A. G. Neal, deceased, at his death.

Terms of Sale—In a credit of seven months, notes with good security and lien retained until payment of purchase money.

Equity of redemption barred.

A. ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

Nov. 6th, 1867. no6 dtd

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES.
(Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, etc.)
Preserved Canton Ginger, in Syrup;
Dry;
CRABS & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES—
(Chowchow, Onions, Cauliflowers, etc.)
New Peaches in Cans—2 and 3 lbs.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
300 Main Street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
And fine SYRUP;
HARRISON FLOUR;
GRAHAM or UNBOLTED FLOUR;
SUGARS—all kinds.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
300 Main Street.

MACKEREL—
No. 1 SHORE, BAY and MESS, all nice, for Family use.
NEW CODFISH;
NEW HERRING.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
oct31 300 Main Street.

COAL, COAL.

NOW is the time to lay in your Winter supply—and the place to purchase the best Pittsburg "Is at

BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO.,
25 South Court street,
and wased; ! Corner of Main.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO,

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of all WOOL CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the sub-scriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August, from these Samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't,
Charlotte, N. C.

E. W. LAMB. E. B. LAMB.

STORAGE

—BY—

E. W. LAMB & CO.,

—FOR—

Cotton and Merchandize Generally,

At Charleston Cotton Shed,

Corner of Adams St., and Charleston Avenue,

au30 tf MEMPHIS, TENN.

RAILROADS.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

Reduction of Passenger Tariff.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1st, 1867, the rates of fare from Memphis to the various Stations will be as follows:

From MEMPHIS to—

WHITE'S	$ 50
HORN LAKE	75
NESBITT'S	1 00
HERNANDO	1 25
LOVE'S	1 65
COLDWATER	1 75
SENATOBIA	2 25
COMO	2 65
SARDIS	3 00
TALLAHATCHIE	3 25
BATESVILLE	3 50
LONG CREEK	3 50
POPE'S	4 00
HARRISON	4 35
OAKLAND	4 75
GARNER	5 25
HARDY	5 50
GRENADA	6 00

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

Good for ten or twenty trips, to be used within sixty and ninety days respectively, will be sold at the following rates:

BETWEEN MEMPHIS AND—	Good for 10 trips, to be used within Sixty Days.	Good for 20 trips, to be used within Ninety Days.
WHITE'S	$ 4 00	$ 7 70
HORN LAKE	7 00	12 00
NESBITT'S	9 00	17 00
HERNANDO	11 50	21 00
LOVE'S	14 50	27 00
COLDWATER	16 00	30 00
SENATOBIA	18 00	35 00
COMO	22 00	40 00
SARDIS	25 00	45 00
TALLAHATCHIE	28 00	50 00
BATESVILLE	30 00	54 00
LONG CREEK	32 00	58 00
POPE'S	34 00	60 00
HARRISON	36 00	65 00
OAKLAND	39 00	70 00
CYPRESS	41 00	75 00
GARNER	43 50	78 00
HARDY	46 00	82 00
GRENADA	50 00	85 00

A. S. LIVERMOORE,
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen'l Superintendent.
General Ticket Agent. nov1 w

PASSENGERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE

—BY THE—

"OLD RELIABLE" ROUTE.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON

RAILROAD,

—TO THE—

North and East,

—CARRYING THE—

Great Through Mail.

ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

—FROM—

Memphis to New York

Without Ferry or Omnibus changes or delay, and is one hundred and eighty nine miles shorter to Washington, and ninety-eight miles shorter to New York than any other route.

From Memphis and all intervening points, to

Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia Springs, Lynchburg, Richmond,

Fare to New York,	$38 25
do Washington	34 25
do Baltimore	35 25
do Philadelphia	36 25
do Boston	45 00

TRAINS leave Memphis and Charleston Depot as follows: 6.40 a.m. This train arrives at Nashville

Eight Hours in Advance

Of any train leaving Memphis on same day, 6.10 p.m.—This train arrives at Nashville

Two Hours in Advance

Of Night Express by any other route. Smooth track, better equipments, and quicker time, than by any other route.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Checks given at Hotels or private residences when ordered at the office of the company.

Fare as Low as by Any Other Route.

Tickets to all parts can be procured at the general office of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 275 Main street, corner Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.

A. A. BARNES, Gen. Ticket Ag't.
G. W. TERRIOT, Passenger Agent.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. oc22

Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.

Change of Time.

ON and after SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1867, until further notice, the Passenger Train will

Leave Memphis Daily at 5 p.m.,

One hour earlier than heretofore.

Train arrives at Memphis Daily at 8.45 a.m.

This change is made temporarily, by request of numerous patrons of the road.

Parties wishing to leave Memphis at night and return in the morning, can purchase commutation tickets for twenty trips, to any point, or tickets good for one month, at reduced rates, by applying at this office.

A. S. LIVERMOORE,
oct19 1w General Superintendent.

Quick Time

BY THE

NEW ROUTE TO NASHVILLE,

Memphis and Ohio, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads, via McKenzie.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 1.

TRAINS for Nashville will leave Depot head of Main street as follows:

Evening Express leaves Memphis at 4:30 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 6:40 a.m. next day. This train arrives at Nashville

Seven Hours and Forty-five Minutes

In advance of Evening Train from Memphis by any other route.

Night Express leaves Memphis at 11:00 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 4:00 p.m. next day. This train is

Seventy-Eight Miles Shorter

To Nashville than via Decatur.

FARE REDUCED TO $12 00

Through Tickets via Nashville to CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE, ATLANTA, and all Principal Points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA and the CAROLINAS.

Fare as Low as by any Other Route.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at No. 237½ Main street, and at the Depot, Head of Main street.

M. GRIGGS, Gen'l Ticket Agent. SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Supt.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent.

OMNIBUSES of Memphis City Transfer Company call at all the principal Hotels before the departure of Trains, and Check Baggage to all Points. By leaving orders at Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, will call at any part of the city of steamboat landing.

JOHN H. JONES,
October 1, 1867. Sup't M. C. T. Co. oct 1tf

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANCE OF SCHEDULE,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
MEMPHIS, TENN., September 23, 1867. }

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4:30 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jeffersonville Railroad to all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and is the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through to all important places. Persons holding Through Tickets can Stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot.

SAM B. JONES,
General Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. oct 1f

F. E. RADCLIFF,

Contractor and General Agent

FOR THE SALE OF

Stone Drain Pipe of all Sizes, Louisville Cement, Alabama Lime, Plaster of Paris, Etc.,

Has removed his office to

No. 39 Madison Street,

Between Main and Second,

WHERE he will attend to all orders promptly. Especial attention by experienced men given to all kinds of sewering.

my8 tf

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 254 Front Street.

UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We will sell COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us au21

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

THE POET TO HIS WIFE.

[ALBERT PIKE.]

Our shallop, long with tempest tried,
Floats calmly down life's tranquil tide;
Blue skies are laughing overhead,
The river sparkles in its bed;
The sunbeams from the waters glancing,
On the white canvass flashing glisten;
The small waves round our vessel dancing,
Arch and dissolve in silver foam,
And we, in our frail home,
To the charmed water-music listen.

We and our little children float,
Dreaming, in this enchanted boat:
A gentle and propitious gale,
Follows, and fills the snowy sail,
From spicy Southern wildernesses,
And lullabies of acacia blowing,—
Where dewy morning's golden tresses,
Shine through the darkling purple gloom
And, loaded with perfumes,
The sea of air is overflowing.

Great trees their branches overhead
Thrust forth; with flowers twice-garlanded;
And while our little bark we steer
Through the bright rosy atmosphere,
The twice leaves murmuring quiver;
The golden sunlight, floating, flashes
On green isles jewelling the river,
On whose smooth, silver-sanded shore,
Foaming up evermore,
The current musically plashes.

But westward a dark, frowning cloud
Veils the bright river, like a shroud;
Where, wandering under unknown skies,
Its course is hidden from our eyes.
We only know that onward ever,
Lapsing with fluctuating motion,
The mighty and majestic river,
To where the sunset glories fade,
Through changing light and shade,
Runs to Eternity's broad ocean.

Between what bleak and desert shores,
Down what harsh cataracts it pours,
Over what rocks and treacherous shoals,
The fretted river hoarsely rolls,
We know not: We are in God's keeping;
He loves and will protect us ever.
Now, while